THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 8941. SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Outgoing and Incoming Administrations.

Closing Scenes of the Thirty-Sixth Congress.

The Tariff Bill Signed by the President.

The Reason Why Troops are Concentrated at the Capital.

THE FATE OF THE PEACE PROPOSITIONS.

THE NEW CABINET.

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VIRGINIA ON THE VERGE OF SECESSION.

List of the Resignations of Army, Navy and Civil Officers.

The Programme for the Inauguration of the President and Vice-President,

&c., &c., &c.

THE OUTGOING ADMINISTRATION.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL A LAW.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1861.

The President was in great doubt for some time as to whether he would sign the new tariff bill. He said he had examined some of its more important features, and he regarded it as a very imperfect and loosely drawn bill. He yielded, however, to the persuasions of some of his Pennsylvania friends, and to-day signed it.

THE PEACE MEASURES BEFORE CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1861.

As I predicted everything with regard to the peace measures would depend on the action of the Senate on Mr. Bigler's resolution repealing the rule forbidding the reading of any bill or resolution more than once on the same day, so it turned out. The resolution was resisted by the extreme men on both sides. But it prevailed by four majority, and hence the resolution of the House, known as the Corwin resolution, may and probably will be adopted, and even those of Mr. Crittenden or Mr. Bigler can pass finally. But the indications are that nothing will be done except the passing of Corwin's resolution, which is regarded as amounting to nothing.

A SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

THE CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1861.

The President sent a message to the House to-day, in compliance with a resolution heretofore adopted, as to the reasons which induced him to assemble so large a number of troops in Washington. He submits that the force is not so large as the resolution presupposes, its total amount being six hundred and fifty-three, exclusive of the marines, who are of course at the Navy Yard, as their appropriate station. These troops were ordered here to act as a posse comitatus in strict accordance to the civil authority, for the purpose of preserving peace and order in Washington, should this become necessary, before or at the period of the inauguration of the President elect. What was the duty of the President at the time the troops were ordered to the city? Ought he to have waited, before this precautionary measure was adopted, until he could obtain proof that a secret conspiracy existed to seize the capital? In the language of the Select Committee, this was "in a time of high excitement, consequent upon revolutionary events transpiring all around us. The very air was filled with rumors, and individuals were indulging in the most extravagant expression of fears and arrests." Under these circumstances, which the President says he need not detail, as they appear in the testimony of the Select Committee, he was convinced that he ought to act. The safety of the immense amount of public property in this city, and of the archives of the government, in which all the States, and especially the new States, in which the public lands are situated, have a deep interest, required that he should do so.

The peace and order of the city itself and the security of the inauguration of the President elect were subjects of such vast importance to the whole country that I could not hesitate to adopt precautionary and defensive measures. At the present moment, when all is quiet, it is difficult to realize the state of alarm which prevailed when the troops were first ordered to this city. This almost instantly subsided after the arrival of the first company, and a feeling of comparative peace and security has since existed, both in Washington and throughout the country. Had I refused to adopt this precautionary measure, and evil consequences—which many good men at the time apprehended—had followed, I never should have forgiven myself. JAMES BUCHANAN.

THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE SOUTHERN REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1861.

Intelligence received to-day from the new government at Montgomery, shows that it is proceeding with great vigor. By the 4th of March it is believed the entire fifteen million loan will have been taken.

Thirty thousand volunteers are now drilled and under canvass, awaiting orders. Large army provision supplies of all sorts have been purchased recently in Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, and sent to Mobile and New Orleans for distribution.

On the 4th of March the new postal arrangements go into effect. The die for the new stamps has been made, and the old contractors continued in the service of the Confederate States.

By Monday next, says a leading citizen of Montgomery, the new government will be independent in all the practical details of administration, and prepared to make good their separate nationality against all comers.

The present tariff is designed to be merely provisional and temporary. So soon as practicable a new system will be adopted.

THE POSITION OF VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1861.

The intelligence from Virginia is rather discouraging for the friends of the Union in that State. It is positively asserted that if Congress adjourns without passing some plan of adjustment Virginia will join her sister States in the Southern confederacy in less than thirty days. This information comes from the submissionists in that State.

GEN. TWIGGS DISMISSED FROM THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1861.

The Secretary of War received, late last evening, the order of Gen. Twiggs surrending the forts and public property of his department, which was the first authentic information received by the government of his treachery, and thereupon the order dismissing him was immediately made. It appears that General Twiggs ordered the troops out of the barracks at San Antonio, which were immediately occupied by the militia of Texas, the United States troops in the meantime encamping upon ground outside of the town.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN POPE.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1861.

In justice to the President and Secretary of War, it is proper to state that the conduct of Captain Pope was a manifest violation of the fifth article of war, and it was a matter of course to order a Court Martial to investigate the charge. In answer to the imputation that this was a fling at the President elect, it is proper to state further that neither the President nor Secretary of War, at the time the Court Martial was ordered, had any knowledge that he was with the President elect on his way to Washington.

Captain Pope has been notified that he will not be required to appear for two weeks. This looks like an acknowledgment on the part of the administration that they were hasty at least.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1861.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The President has signed the Army Appropriation bill, and a number of private bills. The Civil and Diplomatic bill is not signed.

The House took a recess from this evening to ten o'clock A. M. on Monday.

FAREWELL TO THE PRESIDENT.

The officers of the army and navy, in separate bodies, waited on the President and the respective Secretaries of their branches of the public service, and formally took their leave of them. Brief speeches were made, and mutual regrets expressed.

RESIGNATIONS IN THE ARMY.

Forty-three army officers have resigned since the passage of the South Carolina ordinance of secession, several of them without reference to that subject.

Lieutenant Colonel G. W. Lay, Virginia aid-de-camp to General Scott, resigned from the United States Senate to-day.

THE RATE OF POSTAGE TO AND FROM THE PACIFIC.

The recently passed Post Route bill contains a section requiring ten cents prepaid letter postage to and from the Pacific coast, without regard to distance. All drop letters are hereafter to be prepaid with postage stamps.

THE CASE OF COMMODORE ARMSTRONG.

The court of inquiry in the case of Commodore Armstrong has resulted in ordering a Court Martial, which will assemble in this city on the 12th of March, and be composed of such distinguished navy officers as Commodore Stewart, Shubrick, Stringham, Nicholson, Jarvis, Gregory, Paulding, Merwin, Reed, &c. The Judge Advocate is Allen B. Magruder.

BUSINESS AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

More than double the amount of business has been transacted in the War Department this season than during a similar period for eight years past.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INAUGURATION.

Captain Dunnington, of the Capitol police, is very busy making a selection of proper persons to act as specials on the day of the inauguration. A numerous force will be detailed for the purpose.

SWARMING OF THE OFFICE SEEKERS.

Regular and extra trains still pour in curious and expectant thousands from all parts of the North and Northwest. The arrivals from the South are comparatively few. Brown's, the Southern headquarters, is the only leading hotel not yet obliged to refuse guests. There are at least twenty Northerners to every Southerner here. Over a thousand Illinoisians are in town. The Springfield friends of the President elect are on hand in full force. Special trains are run in every direction. It is a motly crowd, and remarkable for one thing—its intense ignorance of the prevailing troubles of the country. Some of the fresh arrivals, seekers after responsible positions under Mr. Lincoln, still consider secession a joke and a humbug.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1861.

The Senate met at the usual hour. A large crowd was observable in the galleries.

Mr. PEARCE, (opp.) of Md., reported from the Committee of Conference on the Indian Appropriation bill.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. KING, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a large number of petitions, mostly against compromises.

Messrs. SUMNER, WILKINSON and CAMERON presented petitions of a similar character.

A communication from the President was received, transmitting papers in relation to the extradition case of the negro Anderson, which was ordered to be printed.

A number of reports from the Committee on Printing were adopted.

The report in favor of printing Mr. Simpson's survey of the wagon road was laid over.

A number of private bills were passed.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., made a motion to correct the journal, where it said:—"The resolutions from the House were read a first and second time by unanimous consent." He contended that the when resolutions were read a second time he himself objected and others near him.

Mr. DOUGLAS, (opp.) of Ill., claimed that the amendments were read twice.

The discussion continued some time.

Mr. FOOT, (rep.) of Vt., presented the credentials of Jacob Collamer, re-elected as Senator from Vermont.

The journal was corrected—yeas, 24; nays, 17, and the resolution from the House read a second time—yeas, 39; nays, 5.

THE PROPOSITION OF THE PEACE CONGRESS.

The special order being the Peace Convention proposition it was taken up.

Mr. LANE, (opp.) of Oregon, resumed his remarks, speaking against the proposition, and defended himself against the speech of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Johnson). He referred to the withdrawal of several of the States, and declared that Virginia would also go if nothing was done, and join the great Southern Confederacy. He also argued at some length in favor of the right of secession.

Mr. PEARCE, (opp.) of Md., made a report from the Conference Committee on the Civil bill, and the report was agreed to.

Mr. LANE continued, commenting severely on that portion of Mr. Johnson's speech advocating coercion as a settlement for the present difficulties of the country. He (Lane) was in favor of a peaceable settlement. He claimed that the republican party would not let the slave States go into the Territories with their property. The republican party will not let the Southern States stay in the Union nor yet allow them to go out of it. Mr. Lane spoke for nearly three hours.

Mr. JOHNSON, (opp.) of Tenn., then rose to speak.

Mr. BIGLER, (opp.) of Pa., wished to know if it was the intention of the Senator to put off action on the great questions before the country? If he chose to do so it was in the power of any Senator to put off action until it was too late.

Mr. JOHNSON said that he would only occupy a short time. He said he had been attacked by those who favor disunion. Personalities towards him had been indulged in, but he (Mr. Johnson) felt himself above personalities.

As Mr. Johnson proceeded he was applauded by the galleries, when the Chairman, Mr. Polk, ordered the gentlemen's gallery on the right to be cleared.

Mr. DOUGLAS, (opp.) of Illinois, moved that the rule be suspended.

Some debate took place on the motion, when

Mr. LANE said he hoped that the gentlemen in the gallery would be permitted to remain and applaud as much as they pleased. It did not make any difference to him for he was standing up for right.

Mr. HALE, (rep.) of N. H., said that those in the galleries were probably new comers and had got their ideas of the Senate from the newspapers. He thought they had better be excused.

The discussion lasted for nearly an hour, and several motions were made and withdrawn, until at last Mr. Douglas withdrew his motion, it being considered out of order.

The CHAIR then suspended the order to clear the gallery and

Mr. JOHNSON proceeded with his speech. He said he thought he might talk about treason as the fathers of the country had talked about it. The constitution defined treason as levying war against the government and aiding those who did so. Show him (Mr. Johnson) those who make war on the government and fire on its vessels, and he would show you a traitor. If he was President of the United States he would have all such arrested, and, if tried and convicted, by the Eternal God he would have them hung. Mr. Johnson then referred to the action of Tennessee in regard to secession. It seemed as if the Senator from Oregon had not heard the news. Mr. Johnson referred to the votes on the resolutions of last session, when the Senator from Oregon voted against the resolution that it was necessary to protect slavery. But that was before a Presidential election; now it is after such an election. Six States have gone out of the Union, but the people have not passed an ordinance of secession. Conservative men have been overpowered and usurpation has triumphed. The stars and stripes are changed, and the Palmetto, the Pelican and the Rattlesnake run up in their place. Mr. Johnson closed with an eloquent appeal for the flag of the Union, expressing the hope that it might ever wave over the land of the free, and declaring that Tennessee would ever remain in the Union.

Applause broke out in the galleries when Mr. Johnson closed.

The CHAIR ordered the galleries to be cleared.

A few hisses followed, when the whole crowd rose and burst out with most tumultuous applause, yelling and shouting, and culminating in three roaring cheers for the Union, causing the greatest excitement.

The CHAIR ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest any one causing a disturbance.

Mr. KENNEDY (opp.) of Md. asked that the doors be locked.

After a little time all galleries were cleared, the doors locked, and the Senate proceeded to their business.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, (opp.) of Ky., moved that when the Senate adjourn they adjourn to meet to-morrow, even though it was Sunday, circumstances rendered it necessary.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., suggested, that they might adjourn to seven o'clock Sunday evening.

Mr. RICE, (rep.) of Minn., said, in relation to the disturbance, he hoped the Senate would do something to prevent such crowds in the galleries.

Mr. KENNEDY said he hoped and would move that for the residue of the session the gallery doors should be locked. He thought the disturbance of to-day was the greatest insult ever offered to the Senate, and that it was like a market house mob.

Mr. POLK, (opp.) of Mo., spoke against meeting on Sunday. He said he would not come here, and hoped they would sit till they had finished the business and then adjourn.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., was also in favor of remaining till midnight or to-morrow morning, but not to make an order to meet on Sunday, unless it was necessary.

THE ARMY BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN, (rep.) of Me., made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Army bill.

The report was agreed to, and so the bill passed.

THE INDIAN BILL.

Mr. PUGH, (opp.) of Ohio, reported from the Committee of Conference on the Indian bill.

The report was agreed to, and so the bill passed.

THE PATENT BILL.

Mr. DOUGLAS reported from the Committee of Conference on the Patent bill, with an amendment that all patents hereafter granted shall remain in force seventeen years, and all extension of such patents shall hereby be prohibited.

This report was agreed to.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

The question was then taken on Mr. Crittenden's motion, that when the Senate adjourn it adjourn to meet at half past twelve o'clock on Sunday.

Several objections were made against it.

Mr. CRITTENDEN said the real question was, Senators did not wish to take the responsibility of voting on the resolutions, and wished to put it off on the plea that they could not be read a second time and passed the same day.

Mr. KING, (rep.) of N. Y., said he thought there was no necessity for it, and that it was better to keep the Sabbath holy.

Mr. CRITTENDEN—Holy! They would keep the Sabbath holier than they ever did by saving the country from ruin and bloodshed.

The motion was disagreed to by yeas 16; nays 21.

Mr. BIGLER moved to take up the resolution to suspend the rule which prevents bills on resolutions to be read and passed the same day, so far as relates to propositions to amend the constitution.

Mr. HALE raised the question of order that the rules could not be suspended.

Mr. MASON, (opp.) of Va., asked for the continuation of the subject before the Senate—which was the proposition of the Peace Convention—and that no side motions should interfere.

Discussion continued on the point of order, when it was decided that Mr. Bigler's motion was in order.

Mr. HALE moved to strike out the word "suspend" and insert "repeal." Carried.

Mr. MASON said that it was now proposed to change the rule in regard to amendments to the constitution, which require more deliberation than any other.

After further discussion the resolution was adopted by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Douglas, Gwin, Harlan, Hunter, Johnson of Tenn., Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Simmons, Thompson, Wigfall—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Bingham, Clark, Chandler, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Grimes, Hale, King, Mason, Morrill, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—16.

Mr. BRIGHT, (opp.) of Ind., moved an executive session. Lost.

Mr. DOUGLAS moved to postpone prior orders, so as to take up the joint resolutions from the House.

Mr. MASON asked the Senator to what time he proposed to postpone. He made it a question of order that the time must be stated.

The CHAIR decided the motion in order, and said that if it prevailed the propositions of the Convention would come up immediately after.

Mr. MASON objected to the precedence of the Peace Convention resolutions being taken from them.

Mr. DOUGLAS said that he was glad the Senator from Virginia was so friendly to the measures of the Peace Convention. Not long since he heard his voice denouncing the Convention, but now it is different in the fear that he may have something to vote on that will give peace to the country.

Mr. MASON—The Senator from Illinois never heard me express approbation of the resolutions of the Peace Conference. He (Mason) thought that precedence should not be taken them.

Mr. CRITTENDEN said he thought it strange gentlemen should want to take up the resolutions simply to strike a blow at them and trample them under foot. It was evident, from the opposition to the resolutions of the Peace Conference, that they could not be passed, but gentlemen ought to let something be done.

Mr. Douglas' motion was agreed to, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Douglas, Fessenden, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Hunter, Johnson of Tenn., Kennedy, Latham, Morrill, Pearce, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Simmons, Ten Eyck, Thomson, Wilkinson—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Bingham, Chandler, Clingman, Foot, Gwin, King, Lane, Mason, Trumbull, Wilson—11.

Mr. LANE moved that the doors of gallery to the left of the chair be opened for the admission of ladies only. Agreed to.

Mr. KING moved that the doors at the right be also opened.

Mr. LATHAM moved to admit ladies only.

Mr. FITCH protested against the admission of any gentlemen after the insult received to-day.

Mr. KENNEDY said that the Senate had been insulted in a manner unprecedented, and he would not sit here and be insulted any more. He protested against the admission of any men.

On motion of Mr. CLINGMAN the motion of Mr. King was laid on the table.

The joint resolutions from the House were then taken up.

Mr. PUGH said the resolutions were shocking bad grammar, and he moved to amend by striking out the words "authorized or."

YEAS—Messrs Bayard, Bingham, Bragg, Bright, Chandler, Clark, Clingman, Fessenden, Foot, Grimes, Hunter, Johnson of Arkansas, King, Mason, Trumbull, Wade, Wigfall, Wilkinson, Wilson—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Baker, Bigler, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Douglas, Grimes, Gwin, Hale, Harlan, Johnson of Tenn., Kennedy, Latham, Morrill, Pearce, Powell, Sebastian, Ten Eyck, Thompson—19.

This being a tie vote, the President gave the casting vote in the affirmative.

Mr. DOUGLAS appealed to some Senator to change his vote.

Mr. CRITTENDEN moved for a reconsideration of the vote. Agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, said that he considered this the most treacherous proposition yet made, and he believed that Southern men were sacrificing their States and giving up their rights. He (Johnson) would not vote for any half way measures. He would not vote for any measures that will not bring back all the States, and restore the Union as it was. He considered this proposition as a delusion, and calculated to divide the South.

Mr. GWIN said that he was in favor of a measure that would do justice to both sections and make a settlement. He did not believe that the passage of this resolution would satisfy the country.

Mr. BAKER advocated the passage of the resolution. He did not suppose it would effect a settlement, but it was a step toward it.

Mr. CHANDLER moved that all the doors be opened in the gallery. Agreed to by yeas 24; nays 10. Masses of people poured in until the galleries were crowded.

The Vice President directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to admit no more persons than could be comfortably seated.

Mr. FITCH moved that the Senate adjourn.

During the call of the roll Mr. Mason said it was evident the Senate was under the control of a lawless mob, and should vote to adjourn.

Motion lost—Yeas 10, nays 31.

Mr. BAKER continued his remarks, urging the passage of the resolution as a measure of conciliation.

Mr. GWIN again objected to the resolution as not satisfactory. He wanted something like the Crittenden propositions.

The discussion continued at same length.

Mr. PUGH's motion was disagreed to—yeas 17 nays 20.

Mr. PUGH then moved to amend, by substituting the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. WILKINSON said he should neither vote for the amendment nor the original proposition. He was opposed to all subterfuges and compromises. The people had risen and hurled from power a corrupt and debauched administration, whose officers, to save themselves from the indignation of an outraged people, had taken refuge under the black flag of treason. He contended that the will of the people must rule. He would not vote for compromise nor surrender any principle. He had done nothing wrong, and he had nothing to take back. He referred to a speech of Governor Wise when he spoke of the new census as further dwarfing the power of the Southern States. He (Wilkinson) said that was the true reason of the trouble. But the increase of the free States could not be adopted. They were a mighty power. The Northwest and his own State were ready to perform all the obligations that were due under the constitution, and nothing more could be asked, and he would not give bonds for their good behaviour. They would never submit to the restriction of the navigation of the Mississippi river—never.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved an amendment to Mr. Pugh's amendment. He said he was willing to make any sacrifices, but, if he did so, he wanted some security that they would save the Union.

The amendment is already published. It declares that no State has a right to withdraw from the Union.

Mr. DOUGLAS said he hoped to be allowed to take a vote. They were spending the night in talking, and preventing action on valuable bills. It was now half-past ten o'clock.

Mr. CHANDLER referred to the remarks of the Senator from Kentucky (Powell) and asked if a compromise was made, would he go for the enforcement of the laws in all the States.

Mr. POWELL said that he would enforce the laws in all the States of the Union, but he was opposed to all coercion in any of the States. He thought civil war would destroy all hopes of peace.

Mr. CHANDLER replied, denouncing all compromise with traitors. The question was, whether we have a government or not? If we have no government here, he (Chandler) would emigrate to some other place where they had a government, even to the Camanches. He contended that the Union sentiment would eventually triumph in the South, and overthrow the very men who now howl against Union. The South will gain no benefit from disunion; it will only bring a Chinese to their own borders. He deprecated civil war, but anarchy was still worse. He was willing to yield anything to true Union men, but nothing to traitors.

Mr. WIGFALL replied. He said it was strange that men say they mean nothing personal, and yet make wholesale charges of theft against a party. Unfortunately the North did not always send men here who were either gentlemen or Christians. When he (Wigfall) called a man a scoundrel he meant what he said, and held himself responsible for it. He hoped the Senator (Chandler) would not turn himself over to the Camanches. They suffered a great deal already by contact with the whites. (Laughter.) He (Wigfall) declared that the navigation of the Mississippi would never be impeded by the seceded States.

Mr. RICE said the people of the Northwest knew their own rights too well to suppose that the navigation of the great river will ever be impeded by anything except ice.

Mr. WIGFALL. And low water. (Laughter.) If the Senator will put that in, I will accept of his amendment. He predicted that Mr. Lincoln would leave the Chicago Platform and go for peace; receive the Commissioners from the Confederate States, and, instead of making war, would withdraw the forces from the forts. He did not think there would be war now.

Mr. RICE was sorry the discussion had taken this form. He did not believe the people of the Northwest would vote one dollar for coercion.

Mr. WIGFALL continued, saying he believed that nothing short of the acknowledgment of the right of secession would satisfy the South. As to the propositions of the Peace Conference, if no other reason existed, if they were adopted, all the States which were not gone would immediately go out.

Mr. CRITTENDEN said he would like to submit a few remarks, but as it was so late he doubted if it was best to go on.

Mr. HUNTER moved that the Senate take a recess till to-morrow (Sunday), at seven o'clock in the evening, and at ten minutes of twelve the Senate adjourned for recess.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1861.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from Thomas H. Ford, resigning his office as printer.

The struggle on the part of members for a recognition by the Speaker occasioned the greatest confusion.

Twenty or more members sometimes vigorously sprang to their feet, holding in their outstretched hands the propositions they severally strove to offer.

The chorus, "Mr. Speaker," was deafening. That officer bore this infliction with becoming resignation.

Mr. HASKIN, (opp.) of N. Y., from the Committee on Printing, reported resolutions, which were passed, to print 50,000 copies of the abstracted bonds investigation; also the same number of Mordecai and Delafield's report on military operations in the Crimea; also 2,000 copies of the Morrill amended Tariff bill.

PASSAGE OF THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate's amendments to the Post Office Appropriation bill.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment by a vote of 117 against 43. It was presented there by Senator Wilson, and annuls the present Butterfield & Company's mail route to California via El Paso, which now costs $600,000 for a semi-weekly letter service; but during the remainder of their contract time (three and a half years) gives them the central overland route in lieu of the other. They are to carry it daily at $1,000,000; to deliver the mails at Denver and Salt Lake tri-weekly, and to run a pony express semi-weekly, carrying five pounds each trip for the government free of charge, and to reducing the cost of letters by said express to one dollar per half ounce. If Butterfield & Co. fail to accept this before the 25th of March their present contract is to be absolutely annulled, and the central route contract is to be let to the lowest bidder, not exceeding $1,000,000. The entire letter mails to be carried through daily in twenty days, and the residue in thirty-five days, with the privilege of sending the latter by steamer in twenty-five days, at contractor's expense and the latter to receive two months pay for damages for the change of service from the Southern to the Central route. But the Butterfield Company were required by Mr. Colfax's and Mr. Sherman's amendment to enter into a written agreement to be filed in the Post Office Department, and to be incorporated into their contract agreeing to carry six hundred pounds of mail per trip, which will take all the daily papers besides the letters, and also relinquishing all claims for damages provided in the Senate amendment.

The bill, after debate, was concurred in exactly as it came from the Senate. So it is now a law. It reduces the cost of the mail service to California from $1,407,000 to $1,000,000, increases the service to daily, concentrates the mail carrying on one line, and abrogates the Butterfield contract without incurring any claims for damages.

THE COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE AT THE GULF PORTS.

Mr. BINGHAM, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to take up the bill reported by him providing for the collection of the customs on shipboard in the event of illegal combinations or other obstacles to the execution of the revenue laws, and authorizing the President, if he deems it necessary, to employ the army, naval forces, &c.

Mr. PHELPS, (opp.) of Mo., objected to its consideration.

Mr. BINGHAM moved a suspension of the rules.

Disagreed to—103 against 62, not two-thirds.

CENSURE OF SECRETARY TOUCEY.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., called up the report of the select committee, concluding with a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy, in accepting, without delay or inquiry, the resignations of officers of the navy who were in arms against the government, when tendering the same, and of those who sought to resign that they might be relieved from the restraint imposed by their commissions upon engaging in hostility to the constituted authorities of the nation, has committed a grave error, highly prejudicial to the discipline of the service and injurious to the honor and efficiency of the navy, for which he deserves the censure of this House.

Mr. DAWES moved the previous question.

Mr. BRANCH, (opp.) of N. C., moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Disagreed to, 57 against 96.

Mr. BRANCH, as a member of that committee, inasmuch as the testimony had not been printed, and as the facts proven in the committee would not sustain the resolution, asked Mr. Dawes to allow the majority and minority reports to be read. If the gentleman would not consent to this then let the letters of the Secretary of the Navy be read.

Mr. DAWES said he had no objection to that or a statement of the chief clerk of the Navy Department being read, if the House desired it.

Mr. BRANCH—That's all we ask.

Mr. DAWES, however, refused to withdraw the demand for the previous question, saying the report was printed in the *Globe* a week ago.

Mr. SICKLES, (opp.) of N. Y., said that the resolution was a disgrace to those who would vote for it.

Mr. FLORENCE, (opp.) of Pa., considered this resolution as stabbing a man in the dark.

Calls to "Order" from the republican side.

Mr. WINSLOW, (opp.) of N. C., said there was no evidence to justify such censure.

Mr. KILGORE, (rep.) of Ind., could not consistently vote for the resolution unless he could see the evidence.

The resolution was adopted—95 to 62.

THANKS TO THE SPEAKER.

Mr. PHELPS offered a resolution, that the thanks of this House are due, and are hereby presented to Hon. Wm. Pennington, the Speaker thereof, for the faithful, courteous and impartial administration of his duties during the present Congress. He moved the previous question.

Messrs. RUFFIN and CRAIGE, (opp.) of N. C., objected, but the Speaker *pro tem.* (Mr. Branch) decided this a privileged question.

Mr. MAYNARD, (opp.) of Tenn., said the rules of a resolution of this kind depended on the yeas and nays being called, and made a motion accordingly.

The House refused to order the ayes and nays.

The resolution was adopted with several objections.

Reports from Conference Committees were from time to time concurred in.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich., made a report on the disagreeing amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill. He said that instead of allowing a million two hundred thousand dollars, as proposed by the Senate, the committee on the part of the House had reluctantly consented to allow the Choctaws $500,000—one half in money, the other half in bonds. It was necessary to pass upon this matter now, else the bill might be lost.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the House had twice rejected this claim. He would rather see the bill defeated than be forced under the report from the Committee to thus agree to it. This was an entering wedge to pay five millions to the Choctaws. The House could pass a bill, pure and simple, leaving out the Choctaw amendment, and send it to the Senate. If the bill was lost then, on that body would rest the responsibility.

Mr. PHELPS hoped the House would adhere to their disagreement. If the Senate desire to let the bill fail, so be it.

Mr. STEVENSON, (opp.) of Ky., during this spirited debate, said he did not know what Mr. Phelps had against the Choctaws. Was it because he looks his fortunes with the North? He has sanctioned objects as unjust as this, and yet has claimed the obligation of plighted faith in sustaining them. He could crush under foot plighted faith when it suited his views.

Mr. PHELPS—I do not know what the gentleman means.

Mr. STEVENSON—I will explain what I mean and prove what I say.

Mr. PHELPS—I have pursued the course of duty I felt incumbent upon me. I do not know to what the gentleman refers.

Mr. STEVENSON—I will explain all.

Mr. PHELPS—I have said that if the Choctaws were in a suffering condition I would donate them two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, but would not sanction or recognise this Choctaw award. If this is hostility, then the gentleman has mistaken friendship for hostility.

Mr. STEVENSON—I say that the gentleman from Missouri has urged on this floor the purchase of a public printing house as necessary to carry out the treaty is a stigma on the public faith.

Mr. PHELPS—One word of explation. That was to carry out the law for purchasing a public printing office, the contract having received the approval of the Printing Committees of both Houses. I had voted against the bill, but when the contract was made I was for carrying out the public faith.

Mr. STEVENSON said the money now proposed to be awarded to the Choctaws was pursuant to a solemn promise, and more than that was due. He then explained and recalled some language objectionable to the gentleman from Missouri.

The excitement soon subsided, and the report of the committee was agreed to by nine majority.

At seven P. M. the House adjourned till Monday morning, ten o'clock.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN COCHRANE, OF NEW YORK, ON THE CRISIS.

In the House on Friday, the Peace bill being under consideration, Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, (opp.) of N. Y., spoke as follows:—

[illegible]

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

LIST OF BILLS PASSED.

A bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union.

[illegible]

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

TWENTIETH DAY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 28, 1861.

Congress met to-day at noon, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. [illegible].

Minutes of yesterday read and affirmed.

Mr. SMITH, of Ala., presented a communication from a citizen of his State in reference to a flag. The communication was accompanied with the design of a flag. Referred.

A gentleman presented two letters enclosing designs for flags. Referred.

Mr. HILL, of Ga.—During my absence from the Congress a lady of great taste and genius, residing in the city of La Grange, sent me a model for a flag for the new confederacy, which I request may be referred to the Committee on Flags. I desire to say a word or two in reference to this flag, because the letter which accompanied it has been misplaced. I will simply remark that the flag combines three primary ideas of what a flag should be—First, its simplicity—it is made very easily; second, its originality—there is no flag, I believe, of any nation even approaching it in likeness; and third, its expressiveness—I will simply say that there is not a figure or design of that flag that does not in itself represent some fundamental idea in the history, the character, and, I suppose, the destiny of this confederacy, and in its combined effect it represents the character and destiny of the republic. I move, sir, that it be referred to the Committee on the Flag, and hope that the late hour at which it is presented will not prevent its receiving a respectful consideration from that committee.

The flag was referred.

Mr. NISBET, of Ga.—I hold in my hand, Mr. President, a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce in the city of Macon, the place of my residence, which I beg leave to offer to the consideration of the Committee on Commerce. I desire, before presenting it, to make a few remarks as to its object. It is known to some of you that there was held during the past year a fair in the city of Macon, which was numerously attended. It was the cotton planters' fair. Its object was to invite the co-operation of foreign capitalists in the business of inaugurating direct trade with the nations of Europe. It was only partially successful, on account of some omissions, against which the committee having the fair in charge could not [...]

[...]

tion and forfeiture in any district in which it may be found—one half thereof, after the payment of all expenses, to the use of the Confederate States, and the other half to the use of him or them who shall prosecute the same to effect.

SEC. 2. No citizen of the Confederate States, or any other person or persons, shall, for himself or other person, either as master, factor or owner, build, fit, equip, load or otherwise prepare any ship or vessel in any port or place within the jurisdiction of the Confederate States, nor cause any such ship or vessel to sail from any port or place whatsoever within the jurisdiction of the same for the purpose of procuring any negro, mulatto, coolie or person of color, from any foreign kingdom, place or country (except as aforesaid), to be transported to any port or place whatsoever to be held, sold or otherwise disposed of as a slave, or to be held to service or labor; and if any ship or vessel shall be so built, fitted out, equipped, laden or otherwise prepared for the purpose aforesaid, every such ship or vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture and lading shall be forfeited, one moiety, after the payment of the expenses, to the use of the Confederate States, and the other to the use of such person as shall sue for said forfeiture and prosecute the same to effect in any court of the Confederate States.

SEC. 3. Any person violating the first section of this act, or any provisions thereof, or aiding or abetting others in the violation thereof, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary or common jail—if there be a penitentiary of the State where the conviction may be had, where by the laws of the State such penitentiary or jail may be used for that purpose; and if not, in such other place as may be provided by law—for a term not less than ten nor longer than twenty years; and shall moreover be fined, at the discretion of the Court, not less than one thousand nor more than five thousand dollars. And if any person within the Confederate States shall knowingly sell, purchase, receive, conceal, remove or aid and assist in concealing or removing any negro, mulatto, coolie or person of color so illegally imported, as aforesaid, such person shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than one thousand dollars, and not exceeding five thousand dollars. For all offences under this act, each negro, mulatto or person of color illegally imported or sold, purchased, received, concealed or removed as knowingly aforesaid, shall be held and considered as a separate offence.

SEC. 4. Every ship, vessel, boat or other water craft on which such negro, mulatto, coolie or person of color shall have been taken on board, received or transported as aforesaid, her tackle, apparel, furniture and lading shall be forfeited—one moiety to the Confederate State, and the other to the informer; and all negroes, mulattoes, coolies or persons of color so illegally imported as aforesaid shall be arrested and held by the officers of the Confederate States, to be disposed of as hereinafter directed.

SEC. 5. Every person violating the provisions, or any one of them, of the second section of this act shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment, as before provided, not exceeding five years, and a fine not less than one thousand dollars, nor more than ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 6. Every negro illegally imported, as aforesaid, into the Confederate States, shall be arrested by the Marshal or his deputies, or any officer of the said States, charged in any manner with the execution of this act, and shall be safely kept subject to the disposition hereinafter provided. And the said officer shall immediately notify the President of the Confederacy of such arrest and confinement. The President shall, as soon as possible, communicate with the Governor of the State whence the vessel in which such negroes were imported cleared, if the same be one of the United States of America, and shall offer to deliver such negroes to the said State on receiving a guaranty from such State that the said negroes shall enjoy the rights and privileges of freemen in such State, or in any other State of the United States, or that said negroes shall be transported to Africa, and there placed [...]

[...]

[...] questions and difficulties now existing between the sovereign States of that Confederacy and the government of the United States relating to the occupation of forts, arsenals, navy yards and other public establishments; and that the President of this Congress be directed to communicate this resolution to the Governors of the States.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, March 2—6 P. M.

The money market is unaltered to-day. The demand for call loans continues active, but the supply remains abundant, at from 6 a 7 per cent. There is no change in paper. Treasury notes are more freely offered, and the rates are ⅛ a ¼ per cent lower. The 12 per cents were sold to-day at 103⅝. The foreign exchange market closed dull. The Fulton and Saxonia took out $8,831 in specie on freight, while the Edinburg, which arrived last evening, brought £43,436, or a little over $200,000.

The stock market was very active and excited to-day, and prices fluctuated largely, according to the tone of the despatches received almost hourly from Washington and the South. The movements of the different stocks were rather irregular, but the closing prices generally are lower than those of yesterday. As an instance of the unsettled state of the market, Illinois Central, which closed yesterday at 82⅛, was sold before the board this morning at 80. It opened at 81, rose to 82, fell back to 80¾ at the second board, and was in demand after the final adjournment at 81½. Michigan Southern guaranteed was an exception to the general movement. It opened at 34, rose to 35 at the first board, and to 35⅛ in the afternoon, closing at the latter price bid, against 33¼ bid at the close yesterday. State stocks were eagerly pressed for sale, and declined more than anything on the list. Missouris fell at the first board to 66, a decline of 1½ per cent, but rallied again to 66, closing at 65¾ bid; Virginias touched 76, but closed at 77, and Tennessees fell to 75, at which price they were offered after the final adjournment without finding buyers. Federal stocks are from ¾c. a 1 per cent lower. The 5's of 1874, which sold yesterday at 89¼, were offered to-day at 87. The new 6's of 1881 fell to 92½ for the coupon bonds. Railroad bonds were comparatively steady. Illinois Central 7's even advanced to 98.

The market closed with more steadiness at about the following quotations:—United States 5's (1874), 86¾ a 87; Indiana 6's, 82¼ a 85; Virginia 6's, 77 a 77½; Tennessee 6's, 74½ a 75; Missouri 6's, 65¾ a 66; Canton Company, 14½ a 15½; Cumberland Coal preferred, 6½ a 7; Pacific Mail Steamship, 85½ a 85¾; New York Central, 78⅛ a 78¼; Erie, 32⅛ a 32¼; Hudson River, 45¼ a 45½; Harlem, 15¾ a 15⅞; do. preferred, 39¾ a 40; Reading, 45¾ a 45⅞; Michigan Central, 58 a 58¼; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 14¾ a 14⅞; do. guaranteed, 35⅝ a 36; Panama, 115⅝ a 116; Illinois Central, 81⅛ a 81¾; Galena and Chicago, 72 a 72¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 35¾ a 36; Chicago and Rock Island, 58 a 58¼; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 73⅞ a 74; Illinois Central bonds (7's), 97 a 98.

The following was the business of the day at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States:—

Receipts $407,499 97

[...]

Europe, reporting a declining market in Liverpool. After the news became known operations were arrested. Foreign exchange has taken a decided start this week, and the rates generally are 1⅛ a 1½ per cent higher. Clear sterling has been dealt in freely at 103 a 104, closing to-day with a fair business at these rates. A fraction more has been paid in one or two instances, but merely for specific remittance. Drafts, with bill of lading, have been selling all the way from 100 a 102½. In francs the transactions have been large at 5f.62½ a 5.50, and 5f.47½ for very prime names. The whole run may be quoted from 5f.66¼ a 5f.47½. Sixty days on New York has been dull and slow of sale at 2½ a 3 discount. Sight closes firm at ⅛ a ½ and ⅜ discount. Bankers draw at ¼ a ⅜, and the banks at — a ⅛. One and three days sight sold at ⅜ discount.

The Chicago *Press* of Wednesday says:—

The Illinois Central Railroad has been doing an extensive grain shipping business during the past month. Its management reports having moved to Cairo since the 1st instant over 500,000 bushels, and from January to the last of February it is expected the shipments will foot up 2,500,000 bushels. The greater part of this is corn bought from seventy-five to eighty miles south of the city, at from 18 to 22 cents per bushel.

With reference to the decline of Hannibal and St. Joseph bonds in this market, the Boston *Post* says, probably authoritatively:—

The decline in Hannibal and St. Joseph bonds is owing to the fear of the non-payment of the April interest. The business of the road last year did not show the increase expected, on account of the drought. In good years there is little doubt of its capacity to earn the whole interest. But in view of a floating debt of $300,000, and the unsettled prospects of business, it is probable that some plan will be adopted, by funding some of the coupons, to permanently relieve the concern, without recourse to further borrowing, or to the issue of bonds at ruinous prices. With a couple of coupons funded and the corporation out of debt, the bonds are really more valuable than if bolstered up by the payments of interest based on loans at high rates, or by the sales of bonds at 40 to 50 cents on a dollar.

Stock Exchange.

SATURDAY, March 2, 1861.

$500 Trea 12 p c n..	103⅝	1000 shs Read RR...		45¾
10000 Trea 8½ p c n..	100	100 Mich C n RR....		57½
6000 Ohio 6's, 1865..	90	100	do.......s10	57¾
25000 Tenn 6's '90..	75	50	do.........	58
2000 Virginia 6's...	77	350	do.......b30	58
2000 do.........	76¾	60	do.......b30	58⅛
3000 do.........	76⅞	250	do.........	57¾
12000 do.........	76	100 Chi & Rk Is RR..		69½
6000 N Carolina 6's.	82	450	do.........	59
36000 Missouri 6's...	65	100	do.........	58½
11000 do.........	65½	460	do.........	58½
17000 do.........	65⅞	200	do.......s10	58½
15000 do......b30	66	60	do.......s10	58⅛
6000 do......b30	65⅞	100	do.......b60	59
11000 Hud Ri RR 1st m	105½	375 Mich S & N I RR.		14½
1000 Hud Ri RR 2d m	101	20	do.........	14½
2000 Hud R RR 3d m	87	50 Mich S & N I g s.		34
3000 Harlem 1st m b	99½	50	do.........	34½
6000 Ill Cent RR bds.	98	200	do.........	34½
1000 Chi & N W 1 m	39½	200	do.........	35
9000 Clev & Tol s f b	75	100	do.......s15	34⅞
2000 do.........	75½	100 Illinois Cen RR sc		81
2000 Del, L & W 2 m	92	100	do.........	81½

[...]

Brig J Geddes (Br), Davis, Hull—J S Whitney & Co.
Brig Caroline, Norton, Nuevitas—Simpson & Mayhew.
Brig E Watts, Bryant, Philadelphia—Master.
Schr Sabwa, Elliott, Mayaguez—F Talbot & Co.
Schr W Gardner, Bowman, Matanzas—Baker & Dayton.
Schr Presto, Moss, Savannah—D C Murray.
Schr J & P Russell, Mankin, Charleston—D C Murray.
Schr Aid, Gooding, Charleston—S H Brigham.
Schr Only Daughter, ——, Wilmington, NC—Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr Isabel Alberto, Tucker, Wilmington, NC—McCready, Mott & Co.
Schr John, Stetson, Wilmington, NC—E S Powell.
Schr Mist, Dissway, Norfolk—Sturges, Clearman & Co.
Schr H Martin, Slaght, Baltimore—Merrill & Abbott.
Schr Sarah L, Freeman, Baltimore—J W McKee.
Schr Pauline, Brown, Philadelphia—J W McKee.
Schr T W Thorne, Davis, Fall River—Master.
Schr J M Warren, Chapman, New Haven—H S Rackett.
Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia.

ARRIVED.

Ship Florence, Ottiwell, Liverpool, Jan 13, with mdse, to Howland & Frothingham. Experienced a hurricane in lat 49 47, lon 25 10. Feb 12, lat 39, lon 47 20, spoke brig Montrose, from Baltimore, bound S; 27th, lat 35, lon 73 20, brig Lotus, from Wilmington for Marseilles; same day, brig S A DeHart, from St Domingo for New York.

Ship Benjamin Adams, Chase, Liverpool, Jan 13, with mdse and 52 passengers, to Tapscott & Co. From Feb 1 to 28th had strong W gales. Feb 26, lat 39 34, lon 63 50, signalized a bark bound E, showing a blue signal with a white square.

Ship Herald, Crowell, Palermo, Nov 27, passed Gibraltar Jan 11, with fruit, to James Robinson. Had W gales the entire passage.

Bark Eagle, Baker, Curacoa, Feb 9, with salt &c, to Joseph Foulkes' Sons; vessel to master.

Brig Amy Warwick (of Richmond), Brown, Rio Janeiro, Jan 16, with coffee, to master. Sailed in company with brig Breeze, Outerbridge, for Galveston. Bark Sophia, Jones, sailed a few days previously for Baltimore. Jan 23, lat 19 12 S, lon 34 20, saw a bark showing Kirkland & Chase's (Baltimore) signal, steering SSW; 28th, lat 15 10 S, lon 35 05, spoke bark Maria, of Boston, from Baltimore for River Plate. Feb 24, lat 32 25, lon 69 44, spoke schr Samuel, of Baltimore, 50 days from Santos for New York.

Brig T B Watson (of Philadelphia), Munday, Porto Cabello, 18 days, with hides &c, to Dallett & Bliss. Had light S and NW winds during the passage, and has been 6 days N of Cape Hatteras.

Brig Wm Wilson, Van Name, Ciudad Bolivar, Feb 10, with hides &c, to Harbeck & Co. Passed in the river, bound up, brig Guayana, of and from Bremen. Feb 28, lat 37 10, lon 72, spoke schr Western Star, hence, bound S.

Schr Astoria (of Hancock), Coggins, Cardenas, Feb 19, with molasses, to C & E J Peters.

Schr Lady Mulgrave (Br), Grant, Halifax, 18 days, with fish, to master.

Schr J G Babcock, Babcock, Wilmington, NC, 4 days.
Schr C Fox, Ward, Virginia, 3 days.
Schr E F Simpson, Ellis, Virginia, 3 days.
Schr Express, Lawson, Virginia, 3 days.
Schr S Pearsall, Pearsall, Virginia for Poughkeepsie.
Schr Cornelius, Noyes, Washington, DC, 4 days.
Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Armstrong, Elizabethport for Pembroke.
Schr Albatross, [illegible], Elizabethport for Taunton.
Schr New Delight, [illegible], Elizabethport for Allyn's Point.
Schr Senator, Carpenter, Elizabethport for Port Morris.
Schr Golden Eagle, Flowers, Belfast, 5 days.
Schr Bay State, Spear, Rockland, 7 days.
Schr S E Parker, Fitzgerald, Rockland, 4 days.
Schr Isabella, [illegible], Boston, 3 days.
Schr Cabot, [illegible], Boston, 3 days.
Schr Princess, [illegible], Boston, 3 days.
Schr Gen W Whistler, [illegible], New Haven, 2 days.
Schr E Haight, [illegible], Orient for Philadelphia.
Schr Evergreen, [illegible], Orient for Philadelphia.
Schr Expedite, [illegible].
Sloop Reliance, [illegible], Elizabethport for Red Bank.
Sloop Excel, [illegible], Elizabethport for Perth Amboy.
Sloop Gold Leaf, Jones, Elizabethport for Newport.
Sloop C Peck, [illegible], Elizabethport for Norwalk.
Sloop John Jay, Wood, Elizabethport for Newburg.
Sloop Frederic Brown, [illegible].

[...]

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION NOTICE.
$12,000 worth of rich and costly Household Furniture, Elegant rosewood Pianoforte, magnificent Parlor Suits, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, English Carpets, rich China, &c. Comprising the entire Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room and Library
Furniture of Dwelling House No. 151 West Twenty first street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues,
To-morrow (Monday), at 10½ o'clock.
By RUSSELL W. [illegible], Auctioneer.

The house is replete with every elegance, all of which was made to order or imported for the present owner and is in perfect condition, forming a most elegant collection of everything suitable for a costly and fashionably furnished residence, all of which will be sold without reserve, to be removed immediately from the premises.

PARLORS, CHAMBERS AND DINING ROOM.

Elegant rosewood Parlor Suits, comprising two full suits, covered in rich brocade, made by Terfaas & Saatz; Lace and Silk Curtains, Mantel and Pier Mirrors, valuable Paintings, artistic Bronzes, rosewood Centre and Pier Tables, Turkish Chairs and Lounges, in velvet; Brussels and Velvet Carpets, Music Cabinets, two rosewood Etageres, Mosaic marble Pedestals, rich China Vases, Corner Etageres, French Engravings, Escritoires, French Shades, richly carved rosewood Bedsteads, 21 large hair Mattresses, rosewood Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, china Toilet Sets, Oval Mirrors; rosewood Chamber Furniture en suite; Tete-a-Tetes, Sofas, Lounges, Bronze Clocks, Rockers, Beds and Bedding, Wardrobes, Extension Dining Table, rich Silverware, Spoons, Forks, Casters, Coffee Urns, Bohemian and Indian China, ruby and crystal Cut Glass, two Sofa Bedsteads, oak Arm Chairs, superb oak Desk, elegant Iron Safe, one of Colt's five barrelled Revolvers, with a large variety of Furniture and House Furnishing Articles not here mentioned. No postponement. Catalogues at the house. Men will be in attendance to cart, pack or ship the goods for purchasers.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE
Rich and costly Household Furniture.
Elegant rosewood Pianoforte.
Rosewood Parlor Suits, in brocatel.
Valuable Paintings, Artistic Bronzes, Marble Groups, &c.
By J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer,
Monday, March 4, at the elegant private residence,
220 West Fourteenth street, a few doors from Eighth avenue.
Commencing at 11 o'clock precisely.

The sale comprises the entire contents of the house. The elegant Parlor Furniture was made to order, and is in solid rosewood and satin brocatel. The whole will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, rain or shine, offering extraordinary inducements to purchasers, as the entire Furniture of the house is new, having all been made within four months.
Elegant rosewood 7½ octave Pianoforte, with solid pearl keys; cost $600
Music, Cabinet, Stool and embroidered cover.

Three elegant full suits of rosewood Parlor Furniture, in rich brocade and velvet; rosewood Etageres, splendid Bronzes, Paintings, rich Vases, marble Pedestals, silk and lace Curtains, Turkish Lounges, with Arm Chairs to match; centre, sofa and pier Tables; Florentine mantel and pier Mirrors; etruscan and lava Ornaments, rosewood Bureaus, Bedsteads, Chamber Suits, superb Mattresses, Beds and Bedding, Lounges, bronze and marble Clocks, rosewood and cottage Chairs, two Sofa Bedsteads, Extension Table, Silverware, rich china, ivory and silver Cutlery, Forks, Spoons, with elegant ruby Glass of every description, forming a valuable collection of Household Furniture and unique and recherche Works of Art. The goods are now on exhibition by catalogue. Sale to commence in dining room, at 11 o'clock precisely. Responsible men will be at the sale to remove the goods for purchasers.

ALBERT MORTIMER GRIFFIN & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
A rare chance to obtain first class
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
The property of a gentleman leaving for Europe.
Magnificent 7½ octave rosewood Pianoforte,
Superb Drawing Room Suits,
Oil Paintings, by eminent artists,
French plate pier and mantel Mirrors,
Brocade and Lace Curtains,
Bronze and ormolu Chandeliers,
Medallion Velvet Carpets and Mosaic Rugs,
Sevres and Dresden china Vases,
Artistic Bronzes and marble Statuary,
Etageres, Bookcases, Centre Tables,
Oak Extension Dining Table and Buffet, to match,
China Dinner and Tea Sets,
Bohemian and crystal engraved Glassware,
Solid Silver Ware and Sheffield Table Cutlery,
Bronze and ormolu Clocks and Candelabras to match,
Rosewood and mahogany Chamber Furniture, en suite.

A. MORTIMER GRIFFIN & CO., auctioneers, have the honor to announce to their friends and the public that they will offer at public auction, on to-morrow (Monday), at 10½ o'clock, all the Household Furniture and Works of Art contained in the elegant residence of Zeno Burnham, Esq., 48 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, the catalogue comprising the largest and richest assortment of Household Furniture offered at auction this season; the house was furnished six months ago, and is in perfect order; the furniture was made to order by Boudoin, Meeks & Weil, and is of the best description. Sale peremptory.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER, will sell on Monday, March 4, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom 85 Nassau street, a general assortment of Household Furniture, consisting in part of solid rosewood parlor Suits, covered in brocatel, mahogany do. in hair cloth, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain Carpets, library and secretary Bookcases, marble top centre Tables, extension Dining Tables, Cutlery, mahogany marble top Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Bedsteads, hair Mattresses, Palliasses, Lounges, together with a general assortment of office Furniture, Desks, Chairs; also, three Wilder's patent iron Safes, &c., &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder for cash.

AUCTION SALE OF READY MADE CLOTHING.—A. M. CRISTALAR, auctioneer, will sell, on Monday, March 4, at 10½ o'clock, at 23 Bowery, a large assortment of seasonable Clothing—Coats, Pants and Vests. Also a large lot of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, &c.

COAL LANDS
AT
PUBLIC AUCTION.

In pursuance of a decree rendered in the Kanawha Circuit Court, at the special term, held in January, 1861, the undersigned, as special Commissioner, will offer for sale at
PUBLIC AUCTION,
to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House door of Kanawha county, Virginia, on
TUESDAY,
the 16th April next,
a certain tract of Land, belonging to the Coal River and Kanawha Mining and Manufacturing Company, estimated to contain
4,000 ACRES,
(excepting therefrom 44 acres in dispute, and the surface interest in 269 acres of the said 4,000 acre tract.) The said lands abound in
CANNEL, SPLINT
AND
BITUMINOUS COAL;
are situated in Kanawha county, Va., on Briar creek and the navigable waters of Coal river.

TERMS OF SALE.
Five per cent of the purchase money in cash on the day of sale, and the residue thereof in three equal annual instalments, with interest thereon from day of sale, the purchaser giving bonds, with approved security, and a lien retained on the lands for the deferred payments.
THOS. L. BROUN, Special Commissioner.
FEBRUARY 14, 1861.

DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION PRICES—10,000 HYACINTHS, 8c. each; 10,000 Tulips, 1½c. each; Narcisses and Jonquils, 2c. each; Ranunculus, 1c. each; Snowdrops, Lilies, 4c. each; &c., &c. Now is the best time of year to plant for early flowers. Address P. Murray, 139 Pearl street.

GEORGE HOLBROOK, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL, on Monday, March 4, at 10½ o'clock, at 97 East Twelfth street, near Third avenue, handsome Household Furniture, comprising Tapestry, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, carved black walnut Wardrobes, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Bolsters and Pillows, elegant rosewood Suits in plush, lace and brocatel Curtains, mahogany Centre and Side Tables. Also choice Glass and silver Plated Ware, Crockery, and also Kitchen Utensils.

HENRY GREEN, AUCTIONEER.—MONDAY, MARCH 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction store, 191 William street, a quantity of Groceries, 3 octaves Brandy, 1 pipe Gin, 2 barrels Bourbon, 2 Port and 1 cask Sherry, 25,000 Segars, 3,000 lbs. White Lead.
Also, at 12 o'clock,
[illegible]

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

AT A BARGAIN—FOUR GOOD HOUSES, SITUATED on Flushing avenue, Nos. 14, 16, 17 and 18, near Division avenue; terms easy; will be sold separately or together; price $5,000 each, $1,450 cash on each house, the remainder on bond and mortgage for five years. Inquire of THOS. GILBERT, 171 and 173 West Washington market, or No. 20 Flushing avenue.

A BEAUTIFUL FARM, 107 ACRES, NEAR RAHWAY, $11,000; 90 acres near Hackensack, $5,000; 160 acres near Tappentown, $16,000; 210 acres near Sing Sing, $8,000. All have good buildings, fruits, &c.
W. H. MELICK, 407 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL FARM, 127 ACRES, LARGE AND good buildings, in Westchester county, $8,000; 41 acres in Rockland county, do., $3,000; 206 acres in Connecticut, an excellent farm and buildings, $9,000. Farms for exchange or sale, all prices and locations.
W. H. MELICK, 407 Broadway.

A GOOD CHANCE TO INVEST.—SEVERAL GOOD Farms, well located along the line of the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad, in Wisconsin, for sale cheap, or exchanged for a stock of Merchandise, on a fair cash basis. From ten to thirty per cent cash will be paid. None but principals dealt with. Address A. D., Herald office.

A BARGAIN.—A FARM OF 100 ACRES, NEAR BOUND-brook, N. J., for $6,000; new two story House, new barn, fine orchard, running water, &c.; location healthy and terms easy. Apply to A. SERGEANT, 15 Wall street.

A CHANCE.—ONLY $3,000 FOR A FARM OF 90 ACRES, with a one and a half story house, barn, shed, orchard, good wood, and watered by a stream; situate four miles from Paterson, N. J., and 20 miles from this city. Terms easy. Apply to A. SERGEANT, 15 Wall street.

A LOT IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN—FREE OF incumbrance, to exchange for Carpets. Address C. P., Herald office.

A FARM, OF ABOUT SIXTY ACRES, WILL BE SOLD or exchanged for real or personal property. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, 442 Eighth avenue.

A FARM IN TOMPKINS COUNTY, N. Y., FOR SALE—Containing 125 acres first quality land, 25 acres timber; good buildings and fences; two orchards of grafted fruit, cherries, peaches, pears, &c., in abundance; good neighborhood, schools and churches near; six miles northwest of Ithaca and four from Trumansburg, and one mile from the Cayuga lake, affording a beautiful view of the same, as likewise of Cayuga county on its opposite side. To a gentleman wishing to make money, or to enjoy what he has made in retirement, few places offer more flattering opportunities. Price $75 per acre; one-half can remain on bond and mortgage. Address a note to D. W. ADEE, in care of W. A. Townsend, 46 Walker street, for twenty days, or at 303 Pacific street, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock, morning or evening.

A SMALL FARM, NEAR THE VILLAGE OF SING Sing, will be sold or exchanged for a stock of Dry Goods suitable for county market. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, 442 Eighth avenue.

A BRICK HOUSE, THREE STORIES, 14X15, ALL improvements, in Nineteenth street; price $4,000. City and country property for sale or exchange. Houses furnished and unfurnished to let.
LOCK & PITTMAN, 25 Bond street.

BOOTS AND SHOES IN EXCHANGE FOR A BRICK House and rear House and Lot, in South Second street, Williamsburg.—Will be sold for $3,800; $1,400 will be taken in exchange in boots and shoes, the balance ($2,100) can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to J. D. DAVIS, 372 Grand street, N. Y.

CHOICE FARM FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED ACRES on the east bank of the Hudson river, between New Hamburg and Poughkeepsie; one of the best Farms in Dutchess county, having a number of fine Building Sites, with extensive inland and river views, with good farm buildings, stock of cattle, hay, farming utensils, &c. Would be sold low. Apply at 170 William street.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE AT RYE—WELL LOCATed, within five minutes' walk of the depot. The House has seven rooms, has a stable and about an acre of ground; price $1,100, now occupied by Mr. Skelding. Apply to C. T. CROMWELL, 19 William street.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—BEAUTIFULLY SITUated among the hills, twenty miles from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the depot. Land from one to fifteen acres; choice fruit and shrubbery; neat cottage; magnificent view; pure air and water, and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, 167 Broadway, third story.

COUNTRY SEAT, AT OLD SAYBROOK, CONN., FOR sale or to rent.—It is situated on the Sound at the mouth of the Connecticut river, and adjoining the splendid residence of John Allen, Esq., and contains about seven acres, very desirably located and commanding a fine view of the river, Sound and surrounding country. The house and out buildings are new and in complete order. The place can be reached in 4½ hours from New York by the New Haven and New London Railroad, or by the Hartford steamer. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine street, New York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—WITH 16 acres of excellent land, situated in Westchester county, near the depot, and within 20 minutes' ride of Twenty-seventh street, on the New Haven Railroad. The buildings are new and modern; hot and cold water, bath room, &c., shade and fruit trees. Will be sold low or exchanged for a city House or Country Seat with less land. Inquire of GREGORY & CO., 25 Bond street, New York.

FARM WANTED TO HIRE—FOR DAIRY PURPOSES, within an hours' ride of the city of New York. [illegible]

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NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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THE FAMILY HERALD, on Wednesday, at four cents per copy, or $2 per annum.

Volume XXVI..............................No. 61

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—Italian Opera—Un Ballo in Maschera.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—Jack Cade.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.—Guy Mannering—Betsy Baker.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—Central Park.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.—Seven Sisters.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Rob Roy—Robert Macaire—Irish Mormon.

UNION THEATRE, Chatham street.—Lucrezia Borgia—Lend Me Five Shillings—Merry Cobbler.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Bears, Sea Lion, and other Curiosities, at all hours—The Drama, Woman in White, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—Burlesques, Songs, Dances, &c.—Jack Cade.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, Niblo's Saloon, Broadway.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.—Dixie's Land.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 663 Broadway.—Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.—Dixie's Land.

MELODEON, No. 539 Broadway.—Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.

WHITMAN'S HALL, Westfield.—Unsworth's Minstrels in Ethiopian Songs, Dances, &c.

New York, Sunday, March 3, 1861.

The News.

President Buchanan has signed the new tariff bill, and it is now the law of the land. The act complete has already been published in the columns of the Herald. The last section of the new tariff provides that all goods, wares and merchandise actually on shipboard and bound to the United States, within fifteen days after the passage of this act, and all goods, wares and merchandise in deposit in warehouse or public store on the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, shall be subject to pay such duties as provided by law before and at the time of the passage of this act; and all goods in warehouse at the time this act takes effect, on which the duties are lessened by its provisions, may be withdrawn on payment of the duties herein provided. An explanatory and revisory act, correcting the errors of the Tariff act, has also been passed.

At last the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln has been definitely arranged. It is as follows:—

Secretary of State..........Wm. H. Seward, of N. Y.
Secretary of Treasury.......Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio.
Secretary of War...........Simon Cameron, of Pa.
Secretary of Navy..........Montgomery Blair, of Md.
Secretary of Interior.......Caleb B. Smith, of Ind.
Postmaster General.........Gideon Welles, of Conn.
Attorney General...........Edward Bates of Mo.

Mr. Lincoln's inaugural address will, it is said, be completed to-day. Its sentiments, so far as regards the all important question of our relations with the seceded States, have already been predicted by our Washington correspondents. It will favor that course of policy, in this respect, which is comprehended in the favorite phrase of the republicans, namely, "the enforcement of the laws." The Lincoln administration will, it is again announced, at an early day attempt to recover possession of the public works within the borders of the seceded States, and also attempt the collection of the revenue at the Gulf ports. Recent accounts from Montgomery show that the Southern Congress are prepared for the emergency. They have, it is stated, thirty thousand men in the field, and will have fifteen millions of dollars in their treasury by the 4th of March.

There was the usual confusion in Congress yesterday that attends the winding up of a session. But little of the actual business of the nation, however, was transacted. The Indian, Post Office, Pension, Navy, Military Academy, Civil and Diplomatic, and Legislative, Executive and Judicial bills have passed both houses. The Army bill has also passed both houses and received the signature of the President. The Senate yesterday made no progress on the adjustment of the Peace Conference. The House refused, by a vote of 103 to 62—not two-thirds—to suspend the rules, in order to take up the bill providing for the collection of the revenue at the Gulf ports. The resolution censuring the Secretary of the Navy for accepting the resignations of officers of the navy who have embraced the secession cause was adopted by a vote of 95 to 62. The House adjourned to meet at ten o'clock on Monday morning.

In the Virginia State Convention yesterday a resolution declaring that the honor, interest and patriotism of the State require that an ordinance of secession shall be adopted and submitted to the people for ratification was presented and referred.

The Secretary of War has published an official order dismissing General Twiggs from the army, "for treachery to the flag of his country," in having surrendered, on demand of the authorities of Texas, the military posts and other property of the United States in his department and under his charge.

Our correspondent at Norfolk, Va., states that some alarm is felt there in consequence of the Mayor of the city receiving intelligence from the Mayor of Petersburg that an outbreak would soon follow the inauguration of President Lincoln. The volunteers were ordered to patrol the city, and other measures taken to insure the preservation of the public peace. Our correspondent also states that much indignation prevailed owing to the discharge of all the workmen in the Gosport Navy Yard known to favor secession, and the appointment of Northern men to fill the vacancies.

The Senate of our State Legislature was not in session yesterday, but the Assembly met and transacted considerable business. The annual Supply bill was reported and made the special order for Thursday evening next. A resolution was passed, by sixty-eight yeas to ten nays, instructing the Committee on Cities and Villages to report without further delay the six bills repealing the six grants for railways in this city made by the last Legislature; whereupon the Speaker took the floor and moved for a reconsideration of the vote, which motion was tabled. Among the bills introduced were one to make it a misdemeanor to engage in the business of a mercantile agency; one supplemental to the act for the sale of the Erie Railroad, and one for an additional railroad line through Third avenue, in this city. Other matters of minor interest were acted upon, and several local bills had progress reported. The bills for the better regulation of the New York Fire Department were yesterday sent to the Governor for his signature, which they will doubtless receive.

Adams & Co.'s Express agent yesterday furnished us again with New Orleans papers in advance of the mail.

The wills of John M. Smith, Marianna Striker and Andrew J. Clark have been admitted to probate.

The Naval General Court Martial convened for the purpose of examining into the case of Commander Walke reassembled yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Lieut. Daniels was recalled on the part of the defence, after which Mr. Vandyke, Captain's clerk, gave some very important testimony as to the forwarding of reports to the Navy Department. Mr. H. J. Willett, Secretary at the Brooklyn Navy Yard; James M. Cooper, Gunner United States Navy; William Conway and John Edwards, seamen, formerly belonging to the Warrington Navy Yard, were also examined. Capt. Morris and Paymaster Caboone testified as to the character of the accused as a naval officer. The case will be resumed to-morrow.

We have received some items of news from the Pacific, brought by the last pony express to Fort Kearny, in addition to what we published yesterday morning, but they contain nothing of great importance. The resolutions endorsing the Crittenden compromise, passed by the Assembly of the California Legislature, were still pending in the Senate. The caucusing for candidates for United States Senator was going on actively among the politicians at the State capital.

The Most Stupendous Political Cheat of the Age.

It begins to be but too probable, that the whole course of the so-called conservative leaders of the republican party, within the last three months, has been a fraud and cheat, from beginning to end. There would appear to have been a deliberate double game going on, since the middle of November, to consolidate the sentiment of the North, by circulating false, incendiary and irritating reports from the South, while, at the same time, delusive hopes and expectations have been held out to the border States, in order to gain time and money. No political school has ever shown itself less scrupulous in employing means to retain political power, than that to which Mr. Seward has been affiliated; but both sagacity and ambition, seemed to point so directly towards a straight forward, patriotic and generous policy, in the present crisis, that the people of the country have been perfectly willing to "let bygones be bygones," and have reposed confidence in him, for nearly a whole month. It was for the first time, and, if it really proves that he has disappointed them, it will probably be the last.

From the beginning of disturbances in South Carolina, the Albany *Evening Journal*, justly regarded as the especial organ of Mr. Seward, adopted a tone of moderation, different from any it had previously used, and bearing the impress of a determination to yield so much of republican dogma, as should be requisite to satisfy the demands of the South. In Mr. Seward's speech to the Senate, of the 12th of January, he more than endorsed the sentiments of his friend Mr. Weed. He said that the very name "republicanism, was subordinate to, and ought to disappear, in the presence of the great question of the Union." His advocacy of a National Convention was unqualified, and he declared that "whatever sacrifices, private or public, should be needed, would be made." "Woe to the man," he exclaimed, "that shall madly lift his hand against the Union. Men in after times shall declare that this generation, which saved it from such sudden and unlooked for dangers, surpassed in magnanimity even that one which laid its foundations in the eternal principles of liberty, justice and humanity." And with respect to coercive measures he said:—"I dread, as in my innermost soul I abhor civil war. I do not know what the Union would be worth if saved by the use of the sword." Acts gave additional potency to these words, and, at a later period, we find the New York Senator on the very eve of being denounced as a traitor by Senator Fessenden of Maine, because of his overt committals to the cause of conciliation. He carefully fostered the Peace Conferences, and was understood to be tacitly pledged to abide by their decisions. The altered tone of Mr. Lincoln's speeches, from the time he arrived at Buffalo, was also attributed to the remonstrances of his future Premier, and buoyant hopes began to be entertained of a speedy reconstruction of the Union, and of a satisfactory settlement of our national difficulties.

Within four short days all this has changed. The minority resolution of the Senators from New York and Illinois, on the question of the adoption of the Franklin scheme of adjustment, which it was believed they would support, had the effect upon the public mind of a thunderclap. The speeches of men like ex-President Tyler and others at the Richmond Convention, show that the immediate result was to shatter confidence in the border States, and to convince the people of Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland and Arkansas, that they had been unwarrantably trifled with. Indeed, the latest accounts render it highly probable that all of these States will now secede. Upon the heels of this incomprehensible action of Messrs. Seward and Trumbull, came the intelligence that the former had accepted Chase, of Ohio, a turbulent demagogue, as a colleague in the Cabinet; had compounded matters with the abolitionist fanatics; and that coercion plans were in the ascendant. It is now asserted that Forts Sumter and Pickens will be reinforced, immediately after the 4th of March; that the Southern ports will be blockaded and the revenue collected at all hazards; that the inaugural will be made up of platitudes, with no further effort at pacification than a recommendation of Corwin's resolution, and perhaps the enabling act of Adams; that, in a word, we are on the eve of a bloody inter-State conflict, which will consign to ruin the prosperity of the republic.

If Mr. Seward has been sincere in his utterances to the country, hitherto, he should prove it by a proper display of moral courage and persistence now. He should not consent to remain in the Cabinet under present auspices. He will cover himself with ignominy if he does so, and sink from the highest to the lowest position in the scale of American statesmen. He should take example from his rivals of the Greeley, Fessenden, Sumner school, who never yield, and are untiringly industrious in carrying out their ends. Look at the impostures they have practised on the people of the non-slaveholding States, within two months, in order to keep sectional feeling in a blaze. First came the story of burning negroes. It was adhered to, in spite of every refutation, until it had produced its full effect upon the public mind. Then tale succeeded tale, of tarrings and featherings and torturings, practised upon Northerners by slaveholders, in which every circumstance was added, which could lend plausibility to falsehood. Major Anderson was asserted to be starving, in sight of the plenteous markets of Charleston, at the moment when he was being abundantly supplied with provisions. The minds of our merchants were acted on by property seizures, intended to elicit retaliations, which should incense those whose goods or vessels had been sequestrated. The assassination dodge of Fouché Kennedy and his myrmidons, added to the ferment.

There is yet time for Mr. Seward to retrace his later steps. The people already condemn him, and the refrain in the mouths of citizens is, that he has been guilty of an intentional political fraud, in order to retain power and fill the treasury with money. Indeed the indications are, that every hope which had been founded upon his Premiership, is doomed to be disappointed, and that a darker and more desolate prospect is opening upon the country than any that has preceded it.

Revolutionary Parallels at Home and Abroad—The Two Confederacies.

We live in an age of revolution. Not only on our own continent, but in Italy, in Mexico, and we might even say in China, in Turkey and elsewhere, we find the work of dynastic change going rapidly forward. The governments of Europe which arose from the old feudal system have been either remodelled or swept away, or soon will be, before the irresistible tide of progress, liberty and enlightenment. By the surrender of Francis II. at Gaeta, there is left of the despotic family of the Bourbons but one representative entitled to wear a crown, and that is the Queen of Spain—a country that for generations has witnessed nothing but misrule, anarchy, despotism, poverty, declining business and bad faith towards her allies and creditors.

It occasions us no surprise, therefore, to hear that Queen Isabella has so alienated the affections of her subjects of all classes by her conduct, both public and private, that many thousands have recently signed an address congratulatory to Prince Don Juan de Bourbon, who is resident in England, and claims the crown of Spain by right of his father, his eldest brother having resigned his claims. He has issued no proclamations, but awaits time and opportunity. The late difficulties in Italy and the attempted insurrection in Spain have called from him two letters, wherein he says that a monarch's greatest strength lies in the rational and religious liberty he gives his people, and that none can rule in harmony and consult their prosperity without it. The Spaniards have applauded these sentiments, so opposed to those of their present sovereign, and there is no mistaking, by the terms of their address, that they desire him to become her successor as soon as possible.

It is the tendency of the time throughout the world for the people to exercise their own power in the choice of a government. France has long ago acknowledged the principle of self-government by overthrowing the dynasty of the Bourbons and substituting one more consonant with popular ideas. The Italians have done the same thing, and would have done it earlier but for the want of unity among themselves and the absence of a powerful leader like Garibaldi. Although the people of the Ottoman empire are constitutionally more listless and apathetic than earnest and energetic, they have, nevertheless, adopted some very significant steps towards overthrowing the dynasty of the Sultan, who may be considered an incurably "sick man." They have elected their own local government in certain districts by popular suffrage, and snapped their fingers at his sublime majesty, whose deplorable poverty and weakness threaten speedy insolvency and death, for which Russia and France are watching with an anxiety which shows their designs upon his territorial estate. The ambition of Russia is directed to European Turkey, while France confines its attention to Syria, and neither intends to abandon its game. In Hungary and Poland the people are determined to secure the right to govern themselves in their own way, and they will succeed. In China there is a strong revolutionary party organized, which will sooner or later either overthrow the present Mantchoo Tartar dynasty or lead to a division of the empire into two great parts; and in Mexico there are two leading factions that will always be at war till they are both sunk in a change of parties by a division of the country into two separate republics, or, what is more probable, by annexation to the Southern confederacy, resulting from the sundering of this Union. This latter event, it will be seen, is only in keeping with the spirit of the age. The government is no longer adapted to the South, and as a consequence the South will no longer tolerate it, and throws off the yoke accordingly. Northern opinion varies from Southern opinion, and Northern habits and institutions from Southern habits and institutions, as the religious beliefs of a Presbyterian differ from those of a Roman Catholic. Hence it is only in defence of their personal and national rights that, in default of proper amendments to the constitution being adopted, the people of the South have solemnly resolved to sever the connection which entails upon them so many checks and disadvantages. They cannot be blamed for doing this. It is but another development of that feeling and love of independence that flung aside the fetters imposed by British rule and founded the republic of the United States.

The movement of 1776 will sooner or later repeat itself in Canada, and it may be in other provinces of British North America; but instead of the British settlements constituting themselves into an independent and isolated government of their own, they will, in the event of a permanent separation of the free from the slave States, see the advantages to be derived from joining our Northern confederacy, which will assume at once gigantic proportions. The Southern confederacy—should no compromise be adopted by Congress or the Convention which may be called to reconstruct the Union—left to its own productive resources, will meanwhile thrive rapidly and extend its territorial acquisitions to Central America, Mexico and even Cuba. We shall then see two of the greatest republics in the world flourishing side by side, and each in the enjoyment of perfect liberty. It will show the rest of the world that even though there should be a family quarrel and separation, the divided States are strong enough and rich enough in themselves to constitute great and powerful nations.

Further Effects of the Secession Movement.—We have had to notice, among the effects of the secession movement, the failure of several very large dry goods houses and one prominent book concern. Now it appears that the sudden suspension of the Southern trade has arrested the up town movement. It was contemplated to make Union square and Fifth avenue, from Washington Parade Ground to Fourteenth street, a sort of Rue Vivienne, or Regent street, to be filled with the marts to which the *beau monde* resort, the shops of fashionable milliners, tailors, dealers in fancy goods, *bijouterie, &c.*, &c. The pioneers in this social revolution were Wyman, the tailor, and Haughwout, of crockery and glassware celebrity. Both concerns have found that the up town business will not pay. Haughwout's place is to be a restaurant, and Wyman has returned to his old location. This is one of the first effects of secession upon New York merchants, who find their best customers are so far dependent upon the South that any disturbance in that quarter compels them to retrench and economise. Until the pending difficulties are settled, times will be very hard in all branches of trade, but more especially in those which have articles of luxury for their specialty.

Historical Parallels of Radical Republicanism in England and France.

The moderate men of the republican party, and many even of the radical red revolutionists who are seeking to subvert the constitution of the United States, and the political system established by the founders of the government, in order to carry out the principles of the Chicago platform, which they hold to be of paramount authority, little dream of the probable consequences of their folly to themselves, their children and their country. History is continually repeating itself. It is written for our instruction, but we take little heed of its warnings. It is "philosophy teaching by examples;" but the examples are lost upon us after one or two generations have passed away. In the two greatest and most civilized nations of Europe—France and England—nations most intimately connected with ourselves—one by the ties of consanguinity, history and laws, and the other by its friendship in the time of our greatest need—we have pregnant examples of the dangers, the disasters and the folly of revolutions and civil wars for abstract ideas which are never realized by their originators.

The Puritans in England and the Jacobins in France originated bloody civil wars in those countries which made them desolate, while they utterly failed to accomplish the objects of the revolutionists. The Puritans, not satisfied with Protestantism as it existed, determined to push matters to extremes, and they began with the cry of "Liberty of conscience," in opposition to the religious supremacy of the King; but when they became victorious they insisted upon all other men swallowing their opinions on pain of death, and violated their own principle as it had never been violated before. They asserted the obligation of the judicial law of Moses in criminal cases, and deduced from this the duty of putting to death Roman Catholics as idolators, also adulterers, witches, demoniacs, Sabbath breakers and similar offenders. Such was their preference for the rigors of the Old Testament over the mild and gentle precepts of the New, that they baptised their children not by the names of Christian saints, but of Hebrew patriarchs and warriors. The Old Testament contained the history of a race selected by God to be witnesses of his unity and ministers of his vengeance, and the fierce and gloomy spirits of Puritanism found in it much that might be distorted to suit their views. In defiance of the reiterated declarations of Luther and Calvin, they turned the weekly festival of the Christian church into a Jewish Sabbath, which their descendants are trying to perpetuate here centuries after it has been exploded in England. They sought for precedents to guide them in the books of Judges and Kings, instead of the Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles and the Epistles of St. Paul. The prophet who hewed in pieces a captive king, the rebel general who gave the blood of a queen to the dogs, and the nation who, in spite of plighted faith and the laws of Eastern hospitality, drove a nail into the brain of the fugitive ally who had just eaten at her board and was sleeping under her tent, were proposed as models to Christians suffering under the tyranny of princes and prelates. When they gained the ascendant they put both to death. Charles I. and Archbishop Laud were brought to the scaffold by the Puritan Parliament, after Cromwell had entered the House of Commons with his troops, and his Colonel, Pride, cleared out all the members who were opposed to the violence of the new sect, whence the purification was called "Pride's Purge," and the remnant of the Parliament the "Rump." No organs were permitted in churches, no music, no stained glass. All holy days were abolished. Even the Quakers were persecuted, as they were afterwards by the Puritans of New England. The Parliament prohibited the use of the Book of Common Prayer not only in churches, but in private, and those clergy who did not agree with them were subjected to the outrages of the fanatical rabble.

To establish their intolerant principles they deluged England, Ireland and Scotland with blood, but it was only by the military genius of Cromwell that those unnatural principles were rendered for a time triumphant. In the first battles of the Parliamentary forces with the King's troops the Puritans were defeated; but Cromwell alone, of all the able commanders of the time, saw the reason, and applied the remedy in the modelling and disciplining of his forces, and, like Napoleon, he trained an army which was invincible. But when he died Puritanism was overthrown. His giant arm no longer existed to support it, and it died a natural death. Indeed, the nation ran into the opposite extreme from sheer disgust with fanaticism, and, during the reign of Charles II., who succeeded the Commonwealth, the manners of the people became more licentious and profligate than in any other period of English history. The reaction and the rebound were in proportion to the preceding rigor. Thus it is that fanaticism not only destroys itself by its own excesses, but leads to opposite evils regarded as scarcely less deplorable. If negro slavery be an evil, there can be no doubt that the abolition crusades have strengthened it in the South, and they will probably render it perpetual. But the permanent establishment of opposite social and religious principles was not the only result of the reign of Puritanism in England and all the blood that had been shed. Cromwell soon turned the republic into a military despotism, awed Parliament with his army, broke it up when he pleased, called himself Lord Protector, selected a subservient House of Lords, as Robespierre did his decemvirs, and even proposed to make himself King.

In point of oppression the little finger of Cromwell was thicker than the loins of Charles, and if the King had chastised the people with whips, the Protector chastised them with scorpions. His soldiers interfered with all the pleasures of the people, dispersed their festive meetings, and put fiddlers in the stocks. Pictures and sculpture were destroyed. Dancing, even in private houses, was prohibited. The sullen tyranny of the Rump, the rampant fanaticism of the Barebones Parliament, the violence of the army, and the dictatorship of Cromwell, were now regarded with loathing by the people, and they remembered Charles I. only as a martyr. A bloody and licentious monarchy succeeded, and Charles II. sent his host of Highland hellhounds over the Western whigs of Scotland.

It was in vain that the patriots Algernon Sydney and Sir Benjamin Rudyard had warned their own party of the danger of their course and the certainty of ruining their cause by civil war. It fell at last into the hands of a military dictator. Thus republicanism so suffered from its identification with the Puritans that it fell with them, and though two hundred years have since elapsed it has never been able to rise again. Let the republican party, now in the ascendant in this country, beware lest they too bring the principles of republican government into disrepute, and the people fall back upon monarchy as the lesser of two evils.

The result was the same in the French revolution, by which a king also fell and a republic was substituted. The moderation of the Girondists, who sought to achieve the regeneration of France by legitimate and moral means, was borne down by the violence of the Jacobins of the Mountain, who resorted to wholesale massacres and robberies and wrongs to maintain the authority of the republic, "one and indivisible;" to abolish the rights of property by dividing it among the people, as has been proposed among ourselves by Greeley and the philosophers of the *Tribune*, and to establish atheism upon the ruins of the Christian religion. To crown their work they declared the political equality of the free negroes and whites in their island of St. Domingo, and they afterwards sent three commissioners to proclaim the freedom of the slaves. The fearful massacres of white men, with the loss of the colony to the French, which followed as the natural consequences, are well known.

After drinking blood till they vomited crimes without end; after bringing even Robespierre to the guillotine for his moderation, and after innumerable horrible excesses caused by the secret agents of England in order to destroy the republic, as they have been trying to do with our own, the Jacobins failed in all. The republic merged into an empire, which the people hailed as a relief from the despotism of the military republic of the Jacobins, the Christian religion was restored, and the rights of property were re-established, while the sister republics, which the French republic had erected throughout Europe, all relapsed into monarchies or became fiefs of Napoleon's empire, which resulted in the conquest of France, the dismemberment and partition of her territory, and the restoration of the Bourbon kings to the throne, in despite of the will of the people. Thus again was republicanism ruined by its own partisans, and the cause of democracy was thrown back more than half a century in Europe.

And now the red radicals of the republican party of the United States propose to force their anti-slavery ideas upon the whole country at the point of the bayonet, after the manner of the fanatical blood-thirsty Puritans and Jacobins. For thirty years their faction, under one name or another, have labored in the cause, and they believe that the game is at last in their hands, and that all that it is necessary for them to do is to carry into practical effect the policy of Danton, "To dare; again to dare, and without end to dare." If they succeed in their daring, nothing is more certain than that they must share the fate of their prototypes in England and France.

Resignations in the Army, Navy and Civil Service of the Federal Government.—We publish elsewhere a formidable list of resignations of officials in various departments of the government, caused by the breaking up of the Union and the establishment of a Southern confederacy. After to-morrow the federal officers in the South will decline to keep their places, which of course cannot be filled in the cotton States, and only with much difficulty and by inferior men in the Southern States which have not yet gone out. Resignations of army and navy officers are on the increase. In the army, two general officers, one colonel, three lieutenant colonels, four majors, twelve captains and twenty-eight lieutenants have thrown up their commissions. In the navy, five captains, four commanders, four pursers and twenty lieutenants have resigned. In this list will be found the names of some of the very best officers in the united service; and if the South is compelled to accept the arbitrament of the sword, its army and navy will not lack competent commanders. The resignation of these officers proves, too, that the leaders of the Southern people are quite assured that the reconstruction of the Union is no longer probable. The army and navy officers have given up life appointments, with the direct promise of others no less important, honorable and lucrative. Their course shows clearly the desperate state into which the radicals of the republican party have brought the affairs of the nation. Still they tell us it is nothing; it will soon blow over. They will awake too late for repentance.

The South Carolina Loan.—On the 20th of February the State Bank of South Carolina, as agent, advertised in all the principal journals for a loan to the government of six hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, to bear seven per cent interest, which might be taken in sums of from fifty to five hundred dollars. At first the advertisement, which contained a short but very patriotic stump speech, appealing to the people in behalf of the State to come forward with their dimes, took the usual course of other advertisements, and for a few days was located among shopkeepers' business notices and certificates endorsing the qualities of quack medicines. Then it took a new shape, was spread out and capped with a large letter head, and was honored with a place at the head of the columns of the various papers. Thus it stood for nearly a week, at the end of which time it was again changed, and we now find it occupying the most prominent position which can be given it on the pages of the Charleston *Mercury*, with an editorial introduction and a long leader, arguing the necessity of moneyed men coming directly up to the relief of the State, and calling upon all faithful citizens to invest in the loan, whether their piles be large or small. We merely state these facts, without indulging in comment.

Mr. Lincoln's Policy on the Slavery Question—Is it Peace or War?

The scales are falling from the eyes of our conservatives, hitherto hopeful of good results from the patriotic offices of W. H. Seward in behalf of the Union and of peace, as the Premier of the incoming administration. Side by side with his votes on the great issues of the day, his fine promises and sweet phrases of conciliation and harmony can now be understood. "He holds with the hare, but runs with the hounds." Even the milk and water compromise of the Peace Conference was too much for him. There will be no compromise. The policy of Mr. Seward has been simply to amuse the border slave States until the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. That point has been gained. For all business purposes this Congress has expired. It officially ceases to exist at noon to-morrow. The tremendous pressure of public opinion upon the two houses in favor of a prompt adjustment to save what is left of the Union, and to secure peace, has been adroitly warded off, and there is and will be no compromise.

Thus, with "the constitution as it is," with the Union as it is, with the Southern confederacy as it is, and with the revolutionary spirit of the South unappeased, but more intensified and more widely diffused, Mr. Lincoln will enter upon his administration. And what is the prospect? Is it peace or war? We have shown that the composition of his Cabinet foreshadows that "irrepressible conflict," that widespread civil war, which is sure to follow the ascendancy of the radical republican policy under the new *régime*. We have intimated that Mr. Seward would be borne to the wall by two such energetic anti-slavery radicals as Chase and Blair; but now we have every reason to place him in the same category with them and with the President elect. During all this session of Congress, on the numerous and various propositions of compromise upon which Mr. Seward, as the representative of Mr. Lincoln, has been called to vote, he has not, in a single instance, abated one jot or tittle of the Chicago platform.

He proposes, to be sure, a national convention for the revision of the constitution. In this proposition he has doubtless acted as the harbinger of Mr. Lincoln's inaugural address. We feel confident that a national convention will be the remedy suggested through the inaugural, for the urgent, fearful and manifold revolutionary evils of the day. But the *modus operandi* of a convention of this description reduces it almost to an impossibility, in the present condition of the country. A convention must be called by act of Congress; but Congress can only make the call upon application for it by the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States. How are two-thirds of the States to be brought to this demand, when, perhaps, more than one-third of the whole number will, three months hence, be attached to the new Southern confederacy? But take the case as it now stands, with seven States out of the Union. This will leave us twenty-seven to work upon; and from these twenty-seven we must secure twenty-three legislative applications—that is, from two-thirds of all the States in and out of the Union—before Congress can issue the call for a convention. It is thus manifest, under the existing state of things, that there will not probably be a sufficient number of State applications for a convention to authorize Congress to make the call during Mr. Lincoln's administration.

A constitutional convention, then, such as we expect to be recommended in Mr. Lincoln's inaugural, will be a mockery as a peace offering to the border slave States. It only means "the constitution as it is," and no compromises. Meantime the point of immediate danger lies in the question of reinforcing Forts Sumter and Pickens, and of recapturing the numerous forts, custom houses, arsenals, mints, and other property of the government at Washington, seized and occupied by the seceded States. We are left in little doubt as to the policy of Mr. Lincoln in this matter. He will enforce the laws; and it is not improbable that the first week of his administration will be signalized by a bloody conflict at Fort Sumter. Let this be the case, and there will be no escape, as it appears to us, from the calamities and horrors of a general civil war. In view of these contingencies, at all events, we again admonish our fellow citizens of all sections and parties, of all classes and pursuits, to prepare for the worst; for we are perhaps upon the verge of the most ruinous financial panic, and the most disastrous civil commotions, in the annals of the nineteenth century.

"A Lesson from Hungary."—Under this caption the *Tribune* reads a lesson in its editorial columns against secession. But the lesson is like a two-edged sword, which cuts either way, and tells with greater force against the radical republicans, whose organ the *Tribune* is, than against the fire-eaters of the South. The *Tribune* says:—Croatia, Slavonia and Transylvania—integral portions of the kingdom of Hungary—were detached from the central power, or Hungary proper, in 1848, and thus Austria was enabled to extinguish the liberties of the secessionists. This was the very game Austria played. She first fomented division between them on the ground of language, race and religion, and when she succeeded in that her success in the rest was easy. She put under her iron heel not only the secessionists, but Hungary itself, which suffered by far the most. Now, after twelve years' experience of secession, Croatia, Slavonia and Transylvania have declared in favor of annexation to Hungary.

The *Tribune* argues, therefore, that the secessionists of the South may yet have to do the same thing, after a bitter experience of separation. This is very true. But if there is any force in the example, it is doubly instructive to the North, which has most to lose and suffer by the breaking up of the confederacy, and therefore ought to prevent it by the only means by which it can be prevented—by rendering even-handed justice to the Southern States. What satisfaction can it be to the Northern States that the South is punished, if the North is punished in an equal if not in a greater degree? Suppose England or France should go to war with the Northern confederation, and the South should not assist us, we would then feel our loss very sensibly.

But why not prevent the separation by a liberal, generous policy, instead of the barren programme of the Chicago platform? Or, if that cannot be done now, why not make a grand effort by large concessions to prevent the border slave States from following the cotton

United States of the Union, the Federal and the Federal republic which are doing all in their power to make the separation of the cotton States permanent, and to force the border slave States to follow the lead of the cotton States. The Sun from Montgomery therefore applies in a special degree to the doctor of the *Tribune* Physician, Lincoln himself.

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA—WHO SHE IS. A MEMOIRE ON A REPUBLIC—We perceive that the London *Post*, Lord Palmerston's organ, hopes—that the Colonial Office will allow a new colony of Hayti North America, which is clamoring for independence." Hayti, the Sun says, has been the cause of the dismemberment of the American Union into three confederacies, which it claims to be better, than one. Hayti, it seems, is left to work out its own destiny, will eventually, and without assistance, become a free and civilized, and thus prove that, when nonsectarian institutions are blended in the Union with republican institutions, the latter are found always ready to have the Union, in its most critical crisis or of revolutionary force. Our British cousins seem to be anxious to see the model of the two systems side by side, in order to see whether, notwithstanding the incoherence of Mr. Bright, republican institutions are not as little likely to secure freedom, dispatch and peace as the despotic governments of Europe. These institutions have, in Europe, been placed side by side, in the case of Switzerland, England, France and Austria. The result is known to the world. It remains to be determined how the only barrier to the rapid prosperity of Europe is the combination of despotism, and the most of connection with a federal republic like the United States. Hayti, if left to herself, completely independent, and the will because, not the result of a mere, but the combination of part of that dominant power, secure in her rights and liberties against the tyranny of the British Crown, the Sun says, "and the British government itself, and the whole world to arms. Is it not a great thing for Canada? A very brief time will determine whether she is to be free, or not, or whether so much not, since her free and truth, her up as a territory in the Union, or out of the Union. As she will not surrender our fugitive slaves, even when the cotton States, she is free to go, and take the law of nations into our own hands.

CHINA SINCE—The new street commissioner entered upon his duties yesterday, and he and his employes are now hastily engaged in their labors. Some improvements are needed that the work should be well done. New York has too, long endure under the imposition of being the sights of the world, and, beyond this, there is the vital question of the public health, which is dependent upon the cleanliness of the great thoroughfares. The competition given to the street commissioner is so large, the bid of the successful contractor being so much lower than the bids of other parties, and the work of the street commissioner, which is so difficult to be performed, will be perhaps the most difficult of all the duties of the Commissioner. The Sun, in the Sun, the Sun, the Sun,

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WIDOW DESIRES A situation in a respectable family as lady's maid, nurse or to take charge of children; would teach them the rudiments if required; is a good needlewoman; no objection to travel or to an out of town situation. Apply to Mrs. Thompson, 336 East 9th st., first floor.

A YOUNG NEW ENGLAND LADY WISHES A SItuation as companion to an invalid, or as housekeeper; no objection to the country or travelling. Can produce the best of city references. Address for two days Miss L. M. J., Union square Post office.

AN ENGLISH WIDOW LADY, 23 YEARS OF AGE, OF lively disposition, wishes a situation as housekeeper, either to a single gentleman or a widower; would have no objection to overlook a family, and cut and make children's dresses. Address H. S. B., Herald office.

AS SALESWOMAN OR AMANUENSIS.—A LADY DEsires either of the above positions. No objection to travel; age 27. References unexceptionable. Address E. H., Station D., Eighth street.

AN HONORABLE LADY, OF SOUTHERN BIRTH AND education, who has, from the force of circumstances, been thrown upon her own resources for a livelihood, takes this method of advertising for the situation of superintendent in a gentleman's family; would have no objection to leaving what was once called the United States; also, would have no hesitancy in returning South again, but does not wish to be understood as a secessionist, but goes in for union, with its little stars and stripes, if necessary; none but those with honorable intentions need apply. Address Summer, Union square Post office, 833 Broadway.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY young woman, who is kind and attentive to children; would like to take care of an infant, or one or two growing children and to do plain sewing. Best of city reference from where she has lived. Call at 415 6th av., between 25th and 26th sts.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROtestant young girl, who is very domesticated, either with a small family or in a suit of rooms; she is also an excellent seamstress. Address Housekeeper, Chatham square Post office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL 17 YEARS OLD, to take care of children or do light housework. Apply on Saturday and Monday, between 10 and 12 A. M., at 115 Hicks st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS.—INquire at her former place, 127 East 21st st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at her present situation, 65 West 37th st.

$10.—A SMART YOUNG GERMAN LADY, OF GOOD address, would give the above amount to any person who would procure for her a permanent, well paying situation as saleswoman in a millinery establishment, or as a teacher of piano and singing. Address M. Z., Herald office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG MAN, HAVING A COMPLETE KNOWLEDGE of arithmetic and bookkeeping by single entry, wants a situation in a store or office, or as light porter in a wholesale house; wages small. References—Mr. J. McGarry, 191 Pearl st.; Messrs. D. W. McKay & Co., 453 East Houston st.

BARKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY young man who has lived in several hotels in this city; good reference. Address A. B., care of R. Fair, liquor dealer, corner of Reade street and Broadway.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS COACHMAN, IN TOWN or country. Inquire at the office of Mr. Delano, 65 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED woman, a situation as monthly nurse or nurse to an invalid. Apply to Mrs. C. M. Jenkins, 101 Franklin st., in the basement, for three days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION AS mine agent; has thorough experience in mining in all its branches; has worked many years in the mines of Cornwall; four years in the Virginia gold mines, and four years in the Cuba copper mines, whence he has just returned; would be willing to go to the Virginia gold mines, to California, or to any of the West India Islands. Good reference given. Address P. C., box 698 Post office, New York.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE STORE; has had sixteen years' experience in business; can loan $200 or $300 to his employer, if wanted. Call for two days, from 11 to 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt street, room 53.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—A LADY FROM TWENTYfive to thirty, of good disposition; one having some furniture, and desiring a permanent situation, may address in confidence "Homestead," Herald office, with name and residence.

STRAW HAT TRIMMERS WANTED—AT BERRY'S factory, corner of Lafayette and Throop aves., Brooklyn. None but good hands need apply.

TO MILLINERS.—WANTED, A FIRST CLASS TRIMmer; a young lady capable of undertaking the head of an establishment; also, four good workers. Address, stating references and expectations, Edwd. Malley, New Haven, Conn.

TWO GIRLS WANTED.—ONE AS A COOK, WHO MUST also be a good washer and ironer; the other to do general housework and have care of children. Apply at 234 Jay st., Brooklyn, on Monday, between 10 and 1.

WANTED—A FOREWOMAN FOR THE CLOAK DEpartment, to go to Cincinnati. To a competent person, who understands her business and the management of a workroom, a liberal compensation will be paid. Address immediately S. Wilson, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL, TO DO THE GENEral housework of a small family. One who understands her business and can come well recommended, will find a good situation by applying at No. 5 Lafayette av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MILLINER TO GO TO Cincinnati. To a person of good taste in trimming and can take charge of twenty girls, a liberal salary will be paid. Address immediately S. Wilson, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS, IN a private family. City reference required. None but a neat seamstress need apply at 23 Tompkins place, South Brooklyn, from 12 to 2 o'clock. Wages $6.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHITE OR colored, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family; must be thoroughly competent and bring good recommendations. Apply on Monday and Tuesday, in President st., Brooklyn, fourth house west of Clinton st.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL, 14 YEARS OLD, TO TAKE care of two young children; must be a Catholic; an orphan preferred. Apply to Mrs. True, 126 Union street, Brooklyn, on Monday and Tuesday, between eight and eleven o'clock, A. M.

WANTED—A COOK AND A CHAMBERMAID, TO GO a short distance into the country; two German girls; those speaking English preferred; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and to assist the former. Inquire between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., at 100 Pearl street, near Hanover square.

DRY GOODS, &C.

A LARMING SACRIFICE. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

From the late Auction Sales, $75,000 worth of FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, ENGLISH CARPETING, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

Fine French Satin Paper, 12 cents per roll, usually sold at 25 cents; fine Gold and Velvet Paper, $1 per roll, usually sold at $3.50; fine Gold and [illegible] $2.50, usually sold at $5. Also, a large assortment of Brussels, three ply and ingrain Carpets, Oilcloths, &c., at 40 per cent below the usual prices, at COATES', [illegible]

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. WILL EXHIBIT ON MONDAY, AT RETAIL, THEIR ENTIRE SPRING IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH, GERMAN AND BRITISH DRY GOODS, Viz:— SILKS, BAREGES, ORGANDIES, JACONETS, BRILLIANTS, CALICOES, &C., &C.

These Goods have been selected with great care for the city trade, and, for novelty and extent, cannot be surpassed. CANAL STREET, CORNER OF MERCER.

MILLINERY, &C.

A FULL AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF SPRING Pattern Bonnets in every shade and color now ready for the wholesale trade, at the lowest cash prices, at Mrs. WM. SIMMONS, 637 Broadway.

MILLINERY. TREMENDOUS BARGAINS. A lot of trimmed and made BONNETS, AT ONE DOLLAR EACH, AT MRS. JONES' CHEAP MILLINERY STORE, 39 Catharine street, 39.

DRY GOODS, &C.

GREAT REDUCTION AT LORD & TAYLOR'S, NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY, Corner of Grand street. In order to close our present LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND Liverpool, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown (Ireland). The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend despatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:—
KANGAROO.......................Saturday, 9th March
GLASGOW.......................Saturday, 16th "
CITY OF WASHINGTON.......................Saturday, 23d "
And every Saturday, at noon, from pier 44 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First cabin.......$75 | Steerage.......$30
Do. to London.......80 | Do. to London.......33
Steerage return tickets, good for six months.......60
Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New York:—From Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, 22 Water street; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, 61 King William street; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 109 Walnut street; or at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
Steamer Saturday, March 9.
The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC,
Jefferson Maury, Commander,
Will leave from pier foot of Canal street, North River, on Saturday, March 9, for the above ports, touching at Queenstown, to land her mails.
The Adriatic has water tight compartments and is unexcelled for comfort, safety and speed.
Rates of Passage—Cabin to Havre.......$110
Rates of Passage—Cabin to Southampton.......100
Second Cabin to Southampton or Havre.......60
For freight or passage, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
54 and 55 South street.

STEAM—NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The Vanderbilt European line steamships will sail between New York, Southampton and Havre,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

	From New York for Southampton and Havre.	Returning from Havre and Southampton.
ILLINOIS, Terry	Saturday, April 6	Wednesday, April 24
VANDERBILT, Lefevre	" May 4	" May 22
ILLINOIS, Terry	" May 18	" June 5
VANDERBILT, Lefevre	" June 15	" July 3

These ships have watertight compartments.
Certificates of passage issued from Europe to America.
Specie delivered in London or Paris.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Sight drafts on London, Paris and Frankfort.

STEAMER OF APRIL SIXTH FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE STEAMSHIP ILLINOIS, CAPT. P. E. TERRY, will sail from pier No. 3 North river, New York, at noon, Saturday, April 6, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France.
TO SOUTHAMPTON. TO HAVRE.
First cabin.......$75 First cabin.......$80
Third cabin.......30 Third cabin.......35
This steamship has been supplied with powerful new boilers, and has been refitted in the most thorough manner. Wrought iron bulkheads absolutely watertight and fireproof, enclose her engines and boilers, and for safety, comfort and speed she ranks in the first class of ocean steamers.
Her best trip from New York will be on May 18.
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green New York.
SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON, PARIS AND FRANKFORT.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. Wessels, commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from pier 30 North river, foot of Chambers street, on
Saturday, March 16, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:—
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS, KRUGER & REICHELT,
82 Broadway, up stairs.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's first class full powered Clyde built steamer CANADIAN, Capt. Graham, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next Saturday, March 9. Rates of passage from New York, first class, according to accommodation, $66 and $80; steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at 23 Broadway, New York.
SHAW & SEARLE, General Agents.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON Packets.—Passage from or to Liverpool or London can always be engaged by this well known line, sailing weekly, at the very lowest rates, and drafts issued as usual for any amount, payable on demand, in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, can be obtained by applying to or addressing TAPSCOTT & CO., 86 South street, New York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE BLACK BALL LINE CLIPper ship ISAAC WEBB sails to-morrow; room for a few more passengers. Apply on board pier 23 East river, foot of Beekman street, or to JACOB WILSON, 105 South street.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 30.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. Lines, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 37 North river, foot of Beach street, on Saturday, March 30, at noon.
This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail April 27.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sails on Tuesday, March 5. The well known packet ship Wm. Tapscott, Captain Bell. For passage apply on board, Pier 39 East river, or to TAPSCOTT & CO., 86 South street.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
A first class steamer will leave New York on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.
For freight or passage apply at the only office, No. 177 West street, corner of Warren. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA—KANGAROO LINE.—Packet for March 12 guaranteed the only vessel sailing in March carrying second cabin passengers. The splendid clipper ship HUDA AR, 1,200 tons, Howland, commander. Accommodations all on deck. Early application for first and second cabin passage must be made. Apply to or address Mailler, Lord & Quereau, 108 Wall street.

AUSTRALIA PIONEER LINE, CARRYING THE United States Mails.—Positively first ship to sail for Melbourne and Sydney, clipper ship BORNEO, will sail 8th March, and has unexcelled accommodations for first class passengers. Clipper ship ANNIE KIMBALL, 1,800 tons, will succeed, and sail 25th March; has excellent accommodations for first and second class passengers, all on deck. For freight or passage apply on board, pier 7 East river, or to R. W. CAMERON, 90 Beaver street.

JAMAICA AND NEW YORK SCREW STEAM PACKET Line, carrying the mail.—To sail for Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th of each month. The mail steamship ZULU, Captain Edward Goodwin, will sail for the above port on Wednesday, March 20, from pier 37 North river. Passage—First cabin, $60; second cabin, $50; third class, $35. For freight or passage apply to WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, 67 Broad street.

HAVANA AND NEW ORLEANS,
EVERY TEN DAYS.
TO SAIL ON MONDAY, MARCH 11, at 12 o'clock,
The steamship
CAHAWBA,
J. W. Smith, commander,
Is now receiving freight, and will sail as above from pier foot of Murray street, North river.
Horses taken on all the steamers.
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., 68 Murray st.
The steamship DE SOTO sails March 21.

FOR MATANZAS,
TO SAIL ON FRIDAY, MARCH 8,
At 2 o'clock P. M.
The United States mail steamship
MATANZAS, Liesegang, commander, is ready to receive freight at pier 30 North river, foot of Chambers street. For freight or passage apply to
MORA BROS., NAVARRO & CO.,
54 Exchange place.
Mails close at the Post office at 1 o'clock P. M. on the day of sailing.
No cargo received nor bills of lading signed the day of sailing.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, GA., AND the South and Southwest.—United States Mail side wheel Steamship Line.—The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. Murray, commander, will leave pier No. 4 North river, on Tuesday, March 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage with through tickets as follows:—to Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, S. C., $15; New Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $28; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charleston S. C., $19; Columbia, S. C., $17 50. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., 29 Broadway.
NOTICE.—All goods purchased previous to the 1st day of March can be shipped free of duty.
All shippers are requested to forward invoices, with bills of lading, to the consignees, in order that their goods may be entered at the Custom House and permits obtained for their immediate delivery on arrival of the ship.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.
The steamships of the American Atlantic Steamship Company will leave pier 12 North river on the following days:
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Post, Wednesday, March 6.
The steamers of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the ocean.
Tickets to New Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $28; Albany, $21; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street, and 335 Broadway.

NORTH CAROLINA—WEEKLY.
The new and first class steamship NORTH CAROLINA, Captain William Powell, will leave pier 13, North river, for Wilmington, N. C., on Saturday, March 9, at three P. M., connecting with Wilmington and Weldon and Wilmington and Manchester Railroads.
Goods forwarded to all parts of North and South Carolina free of commission.
Freight eight cents per foot and proportionate rates.
Insurance one-half per cent.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
86 West street and 335 Broadway.
The PARKERSBURG will succeed, and leave on Saturday, March 16.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP KARNAK, FOR Havana via Nassau, N. P., are requested to be on board on Monday, 4th instant, at 3 P. M. Letters for Havana will be received at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green, until same hour. E. CUNARD.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—FOR NORfolk, Portsmouth, City Point and Richmond, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and Southside Railroad, for Lynchburg, Bristol, Memphis and intermediate places.
Freight received every day, and through receipts furnished, at pier 13, North river.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain Skinner, leaves every Tuesday at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Captain Parrish, every Saturday, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Captain Couch, leaves every Thursday, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk seven cents per foot; to City Point, eight cents; and Richmond, nine cents.
Passage to Norfolk, stateroom and meals included, $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN,
No. 115 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS AS BElow.—The first class steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. Jas. Kearney, will leave on Thursday, March 7, at 4 P. M., from pier No. 36 North river. Through tickets can be had for the following places:—New Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $22; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $21; Chattanooga, $23; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply at No. 13 Broadway.
The AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, will succeed and leave on Saturday, March 9.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New York } Agents.
JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah. }

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

ANY PERSON WANTING THE HANDSOMEST COUPE Horse in the city at a fair price, can see him at the stable 90 East Thirty-second street; a dark brown, long tail, six years old, warranted sound and kind.

ATTENTION!
Read THORLEY'S advertisement on the fifth page of this day's Herald and then look at the condition of your horses, cows, sheep and hogs.

A PORTION OF THE PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT of I. M. Singer for sale. Ten Horses and six Carriages, all first class. Carriage house 63 West Ninth street, near Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND GLASS FRONT CAleche, in first rate condition, at Brewster & Baldwin's, 786 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—A SORREL MARE, SEVEN YEARS OLD. Can trot a mile in three minutes, and is very stylish. Also a Dog Cart, made by Wood Bros., very handsome. Has been used but four times; in perfect order. For sale cheap. Inquire at private stable, 207 Ninth street.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF NEW AND SECOND HAND Express Wagons. Apply at STUDLEY'S Express, Fourth avenue and Twenty-seventh street.

FOR SALE—A LONG TAIL BAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS high, seven years old, sound, will show 2:45; a bob tail bay Horse, eight years old, sound, same height, will show 2:50; a sorrel Bashaw brood Mare, with foal by Patchen, at 95 East Thirty-second street.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGH BRED PLOUGHBOY SORrel Mare, five years old, 15½ hands high, finely formed, long tail and mane, and warranted sound in every respect; is a fast pacer, perfectly gentle and trained to either single or double harness; could be rode or driven by a lady; will be sold low, as the owner has no further use for her. Can be seen at Dr. C. PILGRIM'S stable, 63 Livingston street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A HALF SPRING, 200 POUND, THREE quarter seat wagon, made by Dusenbury & Van Dusen; in good order. Price, $100. Apply at Ryerson & Brown's stable, corner Thirteenth street and University place.

FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHTEEN YOUNG AND SOUND Horses, just arrived from Canada West; also some new and second hand Wagons. To be seen at Wright & Tuttle's Stables, near Houston street ferry, Williamsburg.

HORSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FOR GOOD furniture, carpets, or other useful articles, two superior road or business Horses, sound, kind and fast; also, two light Wagons, one Carriage, one Covered Wagon, Harness, &c. Apply at 486 Broadway, room No. 8.

HORSES FOR SALE.—ONE PAIR OF BRIGHT BAY Coach Horses, long tails, sound and kind in every respect. Also, one very stylish Coupe Horse, to be seen at Wm. O. Smith's Livery Stable, 182 West Twenty-fifth street, near Eighth avenue.

HORSE AND WAGON WANTED.—ANYBODY HAVING a stylish turnout, consisting of a horse, six years old, top wagon and harness, and willing to sell at a panic price, can hear of a cash customer by addressing James, box 140, Herald office, stating price.

THE FAST TROTTING HORSE, YOUNG COLUMBUS, for sale; sorrel gelding, five years old, sound, kind and reliable in every respect. Any gentleman desiring a choice Horse has a rare opportunity.
S. D. HUMPHREY, White Plains, N. Y.

WANTED A HOUSE—BETWEEN EIGHTH AND Twenty third streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues; must be in good repair; a corner house preferred. Address A. J. M., Post office.

WANTED—A WELL MADE LIGHT SET OF DOUBLE Harness, round traces, but little worn. Address, stating lowest cash price, Evans, Herald office.

$2,500.—A CARTMAN, HAVING A HORSE AND cart, and able to work part of the time, can have a permanent situation by furnishing the above capital, at a good salary, or the horse and cart would be purchased, as he would be required as salesman part of the time. Address Henry, at the Sun office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN IMMENSE DISCOUNT.
White French China Dinner Plates, the dozen.......$1 50
White French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen.......1 20
White French China Tea plates, the dozen.......90
White French China Covered Dishes, each.......75
White French China Soup Tureens, each.......2 00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces.......3 75
White French China Dinner Sets, 149 pieces.......23 00
Gold Band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces.......5 80
Gold Band French China Dinner Sets, 157 pieces.......46 75
ONE HUNDRED
Fancy French China Dinner Sets, ranging in price from $51 to $140. These goods are of recent importation, and are offered at a very little over
HALF PRICE.
Cut glass Goblets, the dozen.......1 75
Cut glass Decanters, the pair.......3 50
Colored Bohemian glass Finger Bowls, the dozen.......1 80
Silver plated Table Forks, thread pattern, the dozen.......4 00
Silver plated Table Spoons, thread pattern, the dozen.......2 00
Silver plated Tea Spoons, thread pattern, the dozen.......2 00
Silver plated Ice Pitchers, each.......7 00
Silver plated Casters, six cut bottles.......4 25
Silver plated Tea Sets, six pieces.......18 00
Ivory handled Dinner Knives, the dozen.......4 60
Ivory handled Tea Knives, the dozen.......4 00
IRON STONE CHINA
from the celebrated makers Jno. Maddock & Son, Staffordshire England, at the following figures:—
TO WIT:—
White iron stone china Dinner Plates, the dozen.......95
White iron stone china Breakfast Plates, the dozen.......88
White iron stone china Soup Tureens, each.......1 50
White iron stone china Covered Dishes, each.......63
White iron stone china Toilet Sets, 11 pieces.......2 50
On MONDAY, March 4,
we will exhibit our new spring styles of
GAS FIXTURES,
embracing many novel designs. These goods have been produced on account of the deranged state of affairs at astonishingly low prices. We intend to
SELL THEM ACCORDINGLY.
Everybody in want of
CHANDELIERS,
BRACKETS, &c., &c.,
Will favor their own interest by examining the above.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
631 Broadway.

ATTENTION!
Read THORLEY'S advertisement on fifth page of the Herald, and then look at the condition of your horses, cows, sheep and hogs.

AMALGAM BELLS—AT PRICES WITHIN THE REACH of every church, school house, factory, cemetery or farm in the land. Their use all over the United States for the past two years has proven them to combine more valuable qualities than any other, among which tone, strength, durability, vibrations and sonorous qualities are unequalled by any other manufacturer. Sizes, 60 to 5,000 lbs., costing less than half other metal, for 12½ cents per lb., at which price we warrant them 12 months. Send for Circular for sizes, guarantees, &c. M. C. CHADWICK & CO.,
17 Spruce street, New York.

BOSTON CRACKERS.—COMMISSION DRIVERS, GROcers and restaurants supplied with all kinds of Crackers at twenty per cent below the usual rates. Orders left at the depot or by mail promptly attended to.
H. A. V. POST, No. 2 Astor place.

BUFFALO HAIR,
1,000 lbs., suitable for saddlers.
Apply to
E. C. BOUGHTON, 48 Broadway.

CONSUMPTION AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS, &c., can only be cured by preparations of the Mexican Anecahuite Wood. Advice given and for sale by Dr. C. KEOG & CO., 84 Bleecker street, near Broadway, N. Y. The price for eight days' use is $1.

GAS FIXTURES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MANUfactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at 72 Fourth avenue, near the corner of Tenth street. N. B.—Fixtures furnished upon monthly payment.

LOCHFINE HERRINGS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURchasers.
200 KEGS AND 100 HALF KEGS.
Also
9 HALF PIPES BRANDY.
Vine Growers Co., 1858.
THOMAS RIGNEY & CO.,
121 Pearl street.

MARBLE MANTELS—GREAT BARGAINS IN MANtels; a large stock on hand, and a great reduction in prices for any kind ordered this month. Call soon at A. KLABER'S Marble Yard, 113 East Eighteenth street, west of Third avenue. Mantels put up in any place in the country.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, GOING TO TEXAS, will be pleased to attend to business which may be entrusted to him. Good reference. Address C. R. T., box 1,938 Post office, with real name.

ROBBINS, WALBRIDGE, ISAACS & CO.,
28 and 30 VESEY STREET,
Have purchased the entire annual lot of
DAMAGED INDIA RUBBER COMBS,
of the INDIA RUBBER COMB COMPANY, and offer them to the TRADE cheap
FOR CASH.

SOAPS.
Benson's Russian Laundry Soap, for families, hotels, &c. For sale by all grocers and druggists. CHARLES BRAINE & CO., Agents, 24 John street, and 138 Pearl street.

SOAPS.
Salt water Soaps, manufactured by E. Benson, to last in all climates. CHARLES BRAINE & CO., Agents, 24 John street, and 138 Pearl street. This Soap is well known.

WANTED—A STRONG DRUG HOUSE, WHICH HAS the means to introduce into the United States two first class articles, for which entire monopoly for the United States would be given. These articles are endorsed by the name of a most honorable, and through all the United States well known, firm of this city. They are no humbug, as other quack medicines, and a good deal of money can be realized by them if handled right. Offers please address box 3,237 Post office.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MADAME MORROW, SEVENTH daughter, born with a caul and gift of foresight, tells how soon and often you will marry, and many events, even your very thoughts. Fee 25 cents. 184 Ludlow street, below Houston.

A BONA FIDE ASTROLOGIST, THAT EVERY ONE can depend on, is Madame WILSON, who tells the object of your visit as soon as you enter her room. Madame Wilson is the greatest astrologist that ever was known. She will invoke the powers of her wonderful science, and tell all the events of your whole life. Her predictions are so true that they surprise every one that consults her. Some ladies may get a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practices nothing but what is reasonable to philosophers. All should consult this most wonderful and mysterious lady. Her advice has never been known to fail, and twenty thousand dollars reward to any one who can equal her in the above science. Madame Wilson is in possession of the celebrated magic charms, which are ever certain in their effect. Truly may she be called a wonderful woman. 189 Allen street, between Houston and Stanton, over the bakery. Fee for ladies and gentlemen 50 cents.

CLAIRVOYANCE.—MRS. SEYMOUR'S MEDICAL Clairvoyant Rooms, 210½ East Twentieth street, between First and Second avenues. The most critical, medical and business consultations day and evening, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed always, or no pay.

THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD IS THE young and accomplished Madame BYRON, from Paris, who can be consulted with the strictest confidence on love, courtship, marriage, sickness, intemperance, situations, lawsuits, business, travelling, absent friends, lost or stolen property, &c. She has also a secret to make you beloved by your heart's ideal, and brings together those long separated. Residence 361 Third avenue, above Twenty-seventh street, second floor. Ladies, 25 cents; gentlemen, 50 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION THEATRE,
Chatham street.
Lessee.......Teuber Leffler, J. Manager.......J. M. Ker.
Stage Director.......W. H. Meeker.
MONDAY, March 4,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Lucrezia Borgia.......Miss Denvil.
Gennaro.......Mr. W. H. Meeker.
LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS.
MERRY COBBLER.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY.—MARDI 5 Mars, 1861.—Representation extraordinaire deux grande pieces. LE TESTAMENT DE CESAR GIRODOT, piece en trois acts. LES CANOTIERS DE LA SEINE, piece aquatique a grand spectacle, en cinq actes.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
James M. Nixon.......Lessee and Manager.
BRILLIANT OPERATIC FESTIVAL.
BENEFIT
OF
MR. AINSLEY COOKE,
And last night of the
ENGLISH OPERA.
On TUESDAY NIGHT, March 5,
Will be performed Balfe's celebrated Opera of the
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
With the same powerful cast of characters, Scenery, &c.
Second appearance in America of the beautiful danseuse
SIGNORI ANNETTI GALLETI.
Concluding with a grand
NATIONAL ALLEGORICAL TABLEAUX
Received with immense enthusiasm on her first appearance.
In which Madame Anna Bishop and all the Troupe appear.
On Thursday night, first appearance of the
Great Eccentric Comedian,
MR. F. CHANFRAU,
In his famous impersonation of TOODLES.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, NIBLO'S SALOON.
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, March 4 and 5.
Last two nights. When a programme of unequalled novelties will be presented, including the favorite acts of
ITALIAN AIRS, CUM PLUNG GUM, WEARY TRAVELERS,
STUMP SPEECH, DIXIE'S LAND, &c.
Tuesday evening, March 5, complimentary benefit to L. C. CAMPBELL, and last night of the season. Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents.

MISS ADELINE LESERMAN'S
(Pupil of Signor Manzocchi)
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
AT IRVING HALL,
On TUESDAY, March 5, 1861.
Miss Leserman will be assisted by the following eminent artistes:
Madame ZIMMERMANN, Soprano;
Signor MORINO, Baritone;
Mr. WM. SAAR, Piano;
Mr. T. NOLL, Violin;
Mr. F. BERGNER, Violincello, and
Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ, Conductor.
To commence at 8; doors open at 7 P. M. Admission 50c.
Tickets at the principal music and bookstores and on the evening of the Concert.

NOTICE TO THE MINSTREL PROFESSION.—ALL members of this vocation are requested to attend the next regular meeting of the Minstrel Fund Association, at Brook's Assembly Rooms, 720 Broome street, on Tuesday afternoon, March 5, at 2 o'clock precisely.
JOHN SIVORI, Sec. CHAS. WHITE, Pres.

ATHENÆUM, BROOKLYN.
MR. AND MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF.
On Tuesday evening, March 5, will read Shakspere's "As You Like It" (abridged). Mrs. V. will recite the "Star Spangled Banner," and Mr. V. will give from Dickens, "Mr. Winkle's Horsemanship."

AMERICAN CONCERT HALL,
444 444 444 BROADWAY.
BILLY O'NEIL,
BILLY O'NEIL,
BILLY O'NEIL,
The great Irish Comedian.

AMERICAN CONCERT HALL,
444 444 444 BROADWAY.
MONS. VELARDE AND MLLE CLARA,
MONS. VELARDE AND MLLE CLARA,
MONS. VELARDE AND MLLE CLARA,
MONS. VELARDE AND MLLE CLARA,
Late of the Ravel Troupe.

AMERICAN CONCERT HALL,
444 444 444 BROADWAY.
BILLY O'NEIL,
BILLY O'NEIL,
BILLY O'NEIL,
BILLY O'NEIL,
the great Irish Comedian.

AMERICAN CONCERT HALL,
444 444 444 BROADWAY.
CHARLEY WHITE
CHARLEY WHITE
in his budget of comicalities, which defy competition.

AMERICAN CONCERT HALL,
444 444 444 BROADWAY.
J. H. BUDWORTH,
J. H. BUDWORTH,
J. H. BUDWORTH,
the great and unequalled Banjoist.

A GRAND AMATEUR PERFORMANCE WILL TAKE place at the French theatre, 585 Broadway, on Wednesday evening, March 6, 1861, for the benefit of R. W. Williams, costumer. Further particulars in future advertisements.

PALMETTO HOUSE, NO. 4 GREAT JONES STREET, amateur vocal and instrumental music Monday and Thursday evenings. Attend if you want to enjoy yourself. Refreshments of all kinds.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES
THE LATEST NOVELTIES
always to be found at this establishment.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES
THE LATEST NOVELTIES
always to be found at this establishment.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,
663 BROADWAY.
BRAHAM'S ORCHESTRA. BRAHAM'S ORCHESTRA
EVERY NIGHT.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,
663 BROADWAY.
SAM COWELL, SAM COWELL
EVERY NIGHT.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,
663 BROADWAY.
MME. MONTANARI, MME. MONTANARI,
EVERY NIGHT.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,
663 BROADWAY.
J. H. OGDEN, J. H. OGDEN,
EVERY NIGHT.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,
663 BROADWAY.
MLLE. MARIETTA, MLLE. MARIETTA,
EVERY NIGHT.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,
663 BROADWAY.
SAM COWELL, SAM COWELL,
EVERY NIGHT.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,
663 BROADWAY.
MLLE. CATHARINE, MLLE. CATHARINE,
EVERY NIGHT.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,
663 BROADWAY.
MONS. MONTANARI, MONS. MONTANARI,
EVERY NIGHT.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,
663 BROADWAY.
J. H. OGDEN, J. H. OGDEN,
EVERY NIGHT.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,
663 BROADWAY.
J. F. WAMBOLD, J. F. WAMBOLD,
EVERY NIGHT.

DRAMATIC INSTRUCTION.—PRIVATE PUPILS REceived by a first class artist, and rendered competent to fill the highest roles in the drama. Address Manager, Madison square Post office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW SINGING BOOK FOR DAY SCHOOLS WILL be issued about the 1st of April, called the DAY SCHOOL BELL, containing about 200 pages of choice songs, solos, duets, trios, quartettes and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides some 30 pages of the elements of music. This will be the best book ever issued for seminaries, academies and public schools. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bells," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of 450,000 copies in 28 months. The price of this book will be 20 cents by the 100, in paper covers, 30 cents bound. Liberal discount to the trade.

STANDARD ENGLISH BOOKS.
A splendid collection of
NEW ENGLISH BOOKS,
Richly and substantially bound, has just been received by the subscriber, direct from the publishers, which he offers for sale at
UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.
MICHAEL NUNAN,
169 Nassau street.
P. S.—The highest cash prices will be paid for
STANDARD ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS,
In large and small quantities.

SCOTT'S REPORT OF AMERICAN FASHIONS FOR Spring and Summer, just published. Price $3 a year, including the French Fashions in the original and in English. Also the Cutter's Guide, in two volumes, containing over a hundred diagrams and designs for draughting all kinds of garments, with sets of codes and full directions. Price $5.

MEDICAL.

DR. WARD, 483 BROADWAY, IS DAILY CONSULTED confidentially with complete and gratifying success. Attends till 10 P. M.

DR. WARD, 483 BROADWAY, IS UNAPPROACHED among physicians in curing certain diseases. Try his great remedies and read his practical treatise.

DR. H. A. BARROW, 194 BLEECKER STREET, FOUR doors from Macdougal street, N. Y., author of that popular medical work "Human Frailty," may be consulted as usual from 11 till 2 and from 4 to 6. Sundays till 2.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK UNIversity (Medical College), has removed from 19 Duane street to his very convenient suit of offices, at 20 Centre street, between Chambers and Reade streets, where he can be consulted as usual on certain diseases. Thirty years in his present speciality enables him to make permanent cures. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diploma in his office. Private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, MAY BE CONsulted on all diseases of a certain nature. Twenty-eight years exclusively devoted to those complaints, enable him to warrant a cure in all cases. The victims of misplaced confidence in medical pretenders can call, with a certainty of being radically cured or no pay.

EUROPEAN HOSPITAL PRACTICE, AT 647 BROADway, up stairs, by Dr. LARMONT.—There are eight offices, so that patients do not meet. Those at a distance are cured through the mail and express privately. His Paris, London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, forty-fifth edition, sold by Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey street, Astor House, New York, for $1, is a guard against the quacks infesting this and other cities. The doctor's office hours are 9 A. M. to 6, and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

IMPOTENCE, IMPOTENCE, IMPOTENCE.—DR. CHARLES ALBERT, from Paris, 542 Broadway, New York, cures by correspondence.

MRS. MUNROE, ELECTRICIAN, NO. 33½ CARMINE street.—Galvanism applied daily in the treatment of functional diseases of the female sexual system. Hours from 10 to 4. Upper floor.

PROFESSOR RESTELL, 162 CHAMBERS STREET, can be consulted as usual, or by letter addressed to box 2,560 New York Post office.

AMUSEMENTS.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY,
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THE PIONEER CONCERT HALL OF AMERICA,
THE PIONEER CONCERT HALL OF AMERICA,
THE PIONEER CONCERT HALL OF AMERICA,
THE PIONEER CONCERT HALL OF AMERICA,
THE PIONEER CONCERT HALL OF AMERICA,
the best and cheapest place of amusement in the world. The largest and most talented company in New York. See names of the performers in the programmes.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—KATE PENNOYER, Adele Calla, Gus Walby, Nellie Gray, Mons. Rouxary and a host of others, are connected with the ballet troupe, supported by the entire corps, under the able direction of Mons. Rouxary.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—THE GREAT AERIAL feat of Jot Whitney, on the Flying Rings to the Horizontal Bar, is pronounced by all who have seen him. The dangerous leaps elicit the applause from all the delighted audience.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—MISS KATE PENNOYER, the most finished and classical Danseuse in the profession will delight the audience with her beautiful Sapadere and other beautiful dances every night this week. Also in splendid Ballets and Pantomimes.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—THE SPLENDID BALlets produced under the direction of Mons. Rouxary, and represented by such artists as Kate Pennoyer, Adele Calla, Gus Walby, E. Valerie, and others, will be continued this week.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—MISS ADELE CALLA, formerly connected with the Ravel Troupe and Gus Walby, the Melodeon favorite, will appear every night in beautiful single and double dances, also in the new Ballet produced this week at the Melodeon.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—SALLIE MASON WILL sing "Where are the Friends of my Youth," "I'd choose to be a Daisy," and other melodious songs which are always loudly applauded by the crowded houses at the Melodeon.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—DO NOT NEGLECT to go in time to see Paul Cane in his great feat on the Amphora. Had he been born and always lived on a barrel he could not manage it with greater ease.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—DICK WATKINS IS one of the best and most versatile comedians on the stage. His comic singing embraces all varieties, and represents natives of every country. It makes little difference to Dick where his copy comes from.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—MONS. ROUXARY has arranged two new ballets for the present week, produced in the same splendid style of others, which has made the MELODEON the temple of beauty, mirth and song.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—MISS FANNY FORREST, the American Queen of Song, is engaged and will appear shortly. She has no rival in melody, and thousands well remember the electric effect her ballads always produced.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—PAUL CANE, THE comic pantomimist, keeps his audience in a roar of laughter at his tricks and funny doings. His burlesques, feats, magic changes and difficult dances stamp him as an artist of great merit.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—THE ORCHESTRA AT the MELODEON is the best in this city. Each one of the large band is a scientific solo performer, and the overtures produced are worth the price of admission.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—MR. GEO. WARREN, the great Banjoist. His "Happy Land of Canaan," and "Bully for You," with his original local hits at the times, must be heard to be appreciated. He has no rival.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—E. ELVENDR, THE celebrated dancer, formerly of the great Ravel troupe, has been added to the immense company, and will appear every night with the ballet troupe and in pantomime. He has no superior.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—THE GREAT JAPANese Juggler must be seen to be appreciated. The way he handles his bowie knifes and performs all his feats of agility and balancing cannot be described. His performance alone is worth the admission.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—DICK WATKINS, THE Irish Yankee, Dutch ("or any other man") comedian. This well known artist is nightly encored in his Stump Speech of any or all nations, his side splitting songs and comicalities.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—THE LEAP AND PERformance of Jot. Whitney on the Flying Rings and Horizontal Bar is an exhibition of what close application and steady determination will accomplish. No one has ever attempted to imitate him.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—FRANK PELL IS AN Ethiopian genius; his Executive Jig is encored every night. H. B. Clark, in Song and Dance, with other members of the company, give a color to the performances with their jokes and comicalities.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—DO NOT FAIL TO hear the champion Banjoist, Geo. Warren; his "Canaan" and "Bully For You" develope his talent as a Comedian as well as his science as a Musician. Roars of laughter follow all his acts.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—THE CORPS DE BALlet at this popular place of amusement are selected for their beauty and talents as artists, each one being capable of executing Pas de Seuls or double dances.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—THE NEW MANAGEment has engaged for the present week the largest and most talented company of ladies ever before seen upon any stage in the United States, and cannot fail to please the audience.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—UPON THE STAGE OF what Concert Hall, or even Theatre, can you find such a beautiful danseuse as Miss Kate Pennoyer, who charms her audiences by the ease and grace of her execution.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—WHERE, UPON ANY stage in this country, can you find such a finished, artistic pantomimist and splendid danseuse as Adele Calla, of Ravel troupe notoriety, and now playing at the MELODEON?

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—KATE PENNOYER IS admitted to be the most beautiful danseuse in the United States; the ease and grace with which she executes the often murdered Rayadere gives it the appearance of another dance.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—EVERY OLD ADMIrer of the Ravel Troupe remembers the beautiful ADELE CALLA. Her Pas de Seul and the prominent parts in the ballet show the estimation in which she was held by that talented troupe.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—GUS WALBY HAS always been a favorite at the Melodeon; perhaps no danseuse in the profession has more ardent admirers. Her personal attractions, combined with a love of her profession, give her hosts of friends.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—FROM AMONG THE numerous ladies comprising the Ballet Troupe it is difficult to select the one who, combining, both beauty of person and science in her profession, is entitled to be Queen of Terpsichore.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—PAUL CANE, THE great Comic Pantomimist, Trick Clown, Gymnast, Buffoon, Dancer, &c., will appear every night in his great bacquie and ingenious acts on the Amphora, also in Pantomime, Ballets, and new and surprising comicalities.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—THE MOST TERRIFIC act ever performed in the world is the great leap of JOT WHITNEY, on the Flying Rings to the Horizontal Bar. The magnitude of this feat eclipses the performance of Hanlon.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—THE CHINESE SOMmersault Leaper, every night this week in his new and graceful leaps, backwards, forwards, sideways and every other way, challenging the world to produce his equal, and on the Revolving Globe.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—MATT. WARREN, THE inimitable, original, eccentric Ethiopian Buffoon, will appear every night in his immense Jig, in the execution of which he has not even imitators, and other comic dances, acts, burlesques, &c., at the MELODEON, 539 Broadway.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—MR. HARRY PEEL.—This talented and efficient Knight de-Moke, by his dancing and comic acts creates great disturbance among the audience, each one striving to see which can give him the greatest applause.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—MISS KATE PENNOYER, the most fascinating danseuse in the profession will appear every night in beautiful pas seule. The grace and beauty of her execution astonish and delight all who witness her performance.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—MISS ADELE CALLA, formerly of the great Ravel troupe, will appear every night in the beautiful ballets which have given celebrity to this popular place of amusement; also in single dances, in which she has no superior. Go and see this great favorite.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—GUS. WALBY, ONE of the most popular favorites and beautiful danseuses, draws crowds of people every night to see her in pas seuls, ballet and pantomime. Her dances always delight her audiences.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—MISS SALLY MASON, the beautiful and accomplished young vocalist, is rapidly gaining popularity and renown. Her "Good Bye at the Door," and "Why Do I Weep for Thee," are musical gems when sung by her.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—MISS NELLIE GRAY is a valuable addition to the Ballet Troupe at this popular Concert Hall, and executes her Single Dances to the delight of all. Her youth and beauty make her a valuable recruit for the Ballet.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—MONS. ROUXARY, Ballet Master, is the most finished and competent artist in the country. There are few who are not familiar with his reputation. He arranges all the beautiful Ballets for the Melodeon.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—C. McMILLAN, Ethiopian and Irish Comedian, will appear every night in the Farce and Comic Acts which make the audiences shout with laughter every night at the Melodeon. Don't forget, 539 Broadway.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—HARRY PELL, Ethiopian Comedian, will deliver a Stump Speech, criticising the time and giving advice to the new national administration. Harry deserves a situation in the Custom House or Post Office for his patriotism.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—NOTHING CAN EXceed the effect produced upon the audience by SALLIE MASON'S rendition of the musical gem "Why do I Weep for Thee?"—the sweet, soft tenderness of its execution makes it reality.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—THE TERPSICHOREan queen, Miss KATE PENNOYER, in her Pas de Seul, and prominent ballet dances delights and astonishes all who behold her. Her personal attractions and great merit as a danseuse make her a general favorite.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—WHERE UPON THE stage of either concert hall or theatre can you find such a galaxy of female beauty, combined with real merit as artists, as may now nightly be seen at the MELODEON?

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.—THE CORPS DE BALlet are selected for their personal attractions as well as professional merit, and not in the usual way, as statues or clumsy housemaids. Beauty, mirth and song reign supreme here.

VAUXHALL CONCERT HALL,
14 and 16 Fourth avenue,
Near Eighth street.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 446 BROADWAY, TO LET for Balls, Concerts, Public Exhibitions and Meetings. These Rooms will seat 2,000 people, and are unapproachable for elegance, ventilation and acoustic qualities. Apply to Superintendent at the office.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
James M. Nixon.......Lessee and Manager.
MR. EDWIN FORREST'S
75th week. 73d Night.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, 1861.
The following
MERITED EULOGIUM
Upon the acting of Mr. EDWIN FORREST,
Appeared in the New York Herald, Sept. 24, 1860:—
* * * A mighty magician, in the person of Forrest, has changed in one week the whole order of things theatrical, and restored the masses to their old time allegiance. * * * It is clear that Mr. Forrest returns to the American stage without a rival near the throne. He overtops all his fellows, as Olympus towered above the Grecian hosts. * * * There are persons who attempt to put down Forrest. These fellows are generally foreign adventurers, washed across the Atlantic, who stupidly expect to mould matters in the new country, full of new men and fresh vitality, to the condition of the old and effete European system. * * * The actor is in earnest and thoroughly American. * * * He comes—to use a favorite expression of Jackson's—from "the body of the people," and represents it fully. * * * So, Mr. Forrest has given us the freshest and most agreeable sensation of the day.
ANOTHER SENSATION WEEK.
ANOTHER SENSATION WEEK.
ANOTHER SENSATION WEEK.
ANOTHER SENSATION WEEK.
In consequence of the
UNEXAMPLED RUN
UNEXAMPLED RUN
UNEXAMPLED RUN
UNEXAMPLED RUN
Of Judge Conrad's Patriotic Tragedy of
JACK CADE
JACK CADE
JACK CADE
JACK CADE
During the last two weeks, and in
OBEDIENCE TO THE PUBLIC WILL
OBEDIENCE TO THE PUBLIC WILL
OBEDIENCE TO THE PUBLIC WILL
OBEDIENCE TO THE PUBLIC WILL
Manifested at each representation of that highly popular play,
IT WILL BE REPEATED
IT WILL BE REPEATED
IT WILL BE REPEATED
IT WILL BE REPEATED
ON MONDAY EVENING, March 4,
ON MONDAY EVENING, March 4,
ON MONDAY EVENING, March 4,
ON MONDAY EVENING, March 4,
With the same brilliant cast and accessories with which it has been so liberally received since its reproduction this season.
JACK CADE.......MR. EDWIN FORREST
JACK CADE.......MR. EDWIN FORREST
JACK CADE.......MR. EDWIN FORREST
JACK CADE.......MR. EDWIN FORREST

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
NOTICE.
On and after Monday, March 4,
Performances to commence at
Eight o'clock.
SECURE SEATS EARLY
FOR
THE NEW COMIC DRAMA.
LOCAL HITS
AND
SPLENDID NEW SCENERY
CROWDS INCREASING NIGHTLY,
ROARS OF LAUGHTER
AND
HEARTY ROUNDS
OF
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE,
Together with the
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS,
Fully attest that
THE NEW COMIC DRAMA
Is without doubt one of the greatest of the
MANY SUCCESSES
PECULIAR TO THIS THEATRE.
Every one should see the
LIFE LIKE PICTURE
ON
THE SKATING POND.
THE BALL OF
EVERY NIGHT,
FROST OR THAW.
THE
NUMEROUS ESCAPADES
AND
NOVEL SITUATIONS
of the personages in the play, together with the
ADMIRABLE ACTING
of the Artists concerned in the representation, have resulted in the fact that
MR. LESTER WALLACK'S
NEW COMIC DRAMA
OF
CENTRAL PARK;
OR,
THE HOUSE WITH TWO DOORS,
IS A
GENUINE AND IMMENSE HIT,
GREATLY ACTED,
GREATLY PRODUCED
AND
GREATLY SUCCESSFUL.
LOVE ON THE ICE.
LOVE ON THE ICE.
EVERY NIGHT. EVERY NIGHT.
EVERY NIGHT. EVERY NIGHT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY
THOUSAND PEOPLE HAVE SEEN
THOUSAND PEOPLE HAVE SEEN
THOUSAND PEOPLE HAVE SEEN
THE SEVEN SISTERS.
MONDAY
and
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK
Will be presented the successful Burletta of the
SEVEN SISTERS,
SEVEN SISTERS,
SEVEN SISTERS,
SEVEN SISTERS,
SEVEN SISTERS,
SEVEN SISTERS,
SEVEN SISTERS,
SEVEN SISTERS,
SEVEN SISTERS,
SEVEN SISTERS,
Including all the
BEAUTIFUL UNION PICTURES
BEAUTIFUL UNION PICTURES
BEAUTIFUL UNION PICTURES
BEAUTIFUL UNION PICTURES
BEAUTIFUL UNION PICTURES
BEAUTIFUL UNION PICTURES
BEAUTIFUL UNION PICTURES
BEAUTIFUL UNION PICTURES
BEAUTIFUL UNION PICTURES
BEAUTIFUL UNION PICTURES
As exhibited in
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
COLUMBIA AT WASHINGTON'S TOMB,
THE THIRTY-FOUR STATES,
THE EBONY WEDGE
REPRESENTING THE
GOOD OLD SHIP CONSTITUTION
DESTROYED BY THE
EMANCIPATORS AND FIRE-EATERS,
THE STUMP OF THE LIBERTY TREE,
THE SLAVE SCENE,
THE HAPPY PLANTATION HOME,
CALHOUN'S DREAM,
AND
WASHINGTON'S ARMY AT VALLEY FORGE,
LIBERTY AND DIOGENES,
APOTHEOSIS
OF
WASHINGTON AND UNION,
THE ZOUAVE DRILL,
BURLESQUE DANCE,
AND
THE LAST GREAT SCENE,
THE
BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY
IN THE
BOWER OF FERNS.
Seats may be secured one week in advance without extra charge. Doors open at half-past six; to commence at half-past seven. Performance terminates at ten o'clock.

AMERICAN CONCERT HALL,
444 444 444 BROADWAY,
444 444 444 BROADWAY,
444 444 444 BROADWAY,
Unprecedented attraction.
The greatest entertainment in the world.
The greatest entertainment in the world.
NOVELTIES.
NOVELTIES.
RIVALRY DEFIED. RIVALRY DEFIED.
Giving a continued entertainment, without the least interruption, for four and a half hours. Performance moves along as if by magic—always astonishing.
FORTY ARTISTS;
No second or third hand performers.
Every artist a star.
Composed of the first order of talent. Ladies and gentlemen of versatile and artistic qualifications selected without regard to expense—combining in one organization
THE BEST COMEDIANS,
THE MOST PLEASING VOCALISTS,
THE MOST GRACEFUL AND SPIRITED DANCERS,
THE BEST NEGRO DELINEATORS,
The most distinguished and
BEST INSTRUMENTALISTS,
In all of which the management
CHALLENGES THE WORLD
To compete with this far famed
COMBINATION OF EXCELLENCE.
RIVALRY IS DEFIED,
while flagging competition, holding its panting sides, falls far to the rear of our brilliant efforts, leaving us the acknowledged
CHAMPIONS OF SUCCESS
upon the course of PUBLIC FAVOR.
Our motto is still emblazoned on our banner, viz: that we are foremost in the field of novelty, which has ever been endorsed by the tests of success and of time against the fitful attempts of early expiring competition.
The admirers of wit, humor, drollery,
And all the eccentric characteristics of
COMEDY, SONG AND MINSTRELSY,
Will be gratified by the performances of the best artists in each of these particular departments, and the whole entertainment so interspersed with varied acts as must please any cast of mind that is susceptible of pleasant emotions.
We propose to introduce
GENIUS AND MERIT
Of every desired and mentionable kind pertaining to this much admired amusement
And popular style of exhibition.
From our immense facilities, and thorough system of concertizing, we are enabled to put on a greater amount of attraction, and for a less price of admission, than any others in the same profession. Confident of our ability in producing a superior entertainment, we only ask the visitors to see and decide for themselves, and we shall be willing to abide the result.
LOOK AT THE NOVELTY
which is nightly introduced at this Temple of Momus,
ELEGANT BURLESQUE DRAMAS,
STARTLING NEGRO FARCES,
SOLID BURLESQUE COMEDIES,
COMIC LOCAL SKETCHES,
LIVELY PANTOMIMES,
GORGEOUS SPECTACLES,
STRIKING NATIONAL TABLEAUX,
SPLENDID BALLETS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS,
JOKES, STORIES AND LECTURES,
MECHANISM and STAGE EFFECTS,
Together with SINGING, DANCING, MUSIC, &c., &c., thus presenting a fascinating and ever varied combination of POPULAR AMUSEMENTS in which MIRTH AND MODESTY are judiciously intermingled, and all tastes gratified without offending the longest conscientious.
ADMISSION.
Parquette.......20 cents. | Gallery.......10 cents.
Seats in Private Boxes.......50 cents.
ROBERT W. BUTLER, Proprietor.
MONS. LA THORNE, Stage Manager.

MR. SIDDONS WILL GIVE A COURSE OF "NIGHTS with the British Dramatists, Poets and Orators," at Clinton Hall, commencing on Thursday next, at 8 o'clock P. M., with R. B. Sheridan, his plays and speeches. Tickets, $1 for the course of five, may be had at the Mercantile Library, and at the principal music and bookstores.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW YORK.
SEVENTH AND LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING, MARCH 4,
FOR THE TENTH TIME,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
THE MASQUERADE BALL.
Madame Paulina Colson.......as.......Amelia.
Miss Hinkley.......as.......Page. Miss Phillips.......as.......Ulrica.
Sig. Brignoli.......as Richard. Sig. Ferri.......as.......Reinhart.
Signori Coletti and Dubreul. as.......The Conspirators.
Director and Conductor.......Sig. Muzio.
A Ballet Divertissement and Muzio's Galop.
Seats may be secured at the Academy of Music;
C. Breusing's, and Sibell's, Wall street; also, correct Opera Books.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW YORK.
TO-MORROW NIGHT, UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
CARD.—The management would request such of its patrons as may wish to be upon the stage during the scene of the Masquerade to make application for cards of admission. They will be supplied without additional charge, but the number must necessarily be limited. They also will be supplied with suitable masks and dominoes; but should they desire to bring their own, no objection will be made.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.
Positively last week of the season.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Will make her debut
On TUESDAY EVENING, March 5
When will be presented Verdi's
RIGOLETTO.
Miss Kellogg.......as.......Gilda. Miss Phillips.......as.......Magdalena.
Sig. Brignoli.......as.......Duc of Mantua.
Ferri in his world renowned character of Rigoletto.
Coletti.......as.......Sparafucile.
Director and Conductor.......Sig. Muzio.
Tickets and correct Opera Books at Sibell's, Wall street.

WINTER GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.......A. W. Jackson.
The management has pleasure in announcing that on MONDAY, March 4,
MISS CUSHMAN
will appear in her world renowned character of
MEG MERRILIES,
in the musical drama of
GUY MANNERING,
MR. J. W. WALLACK, JR.,
AS
DANDIE DINMONT.
Mr. Studely as Dirk Hatterick; Miss Clifton as Julia; Mr. Davidge as Dominie Sampson; Mr. Lingham as Colonel Mannering; Mr. J. B. Stoddart as Gilbert Glossin; Mrs. G. Stoddart as Flora.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors.......Messrs. G. L. Fox & J. W. Lingard.
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
PROFESSOR J. H. ANDERSON,
THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH,
will make his first appearance at this theatre in his great character of ROB ROY, assisted by his three talented daughters, Miss Eliza, Flora and Louisa Anderson, and Mr. George A. Lingard.
MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1861,
ROB ROY.
ROBERT MACAIRE.
Robert Macaire.......Mr. G. C. Boniface.
Jaques Strop.......Mr. G. L. Fox.
IRISH MORMON.
Performances every Saturday afternoon by the G. L. Fox Pantomime Troupe.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
John Greenwood, Jr.......Superintendent.
P. T. Barnum.......Manager.
ANOTHER GLORIOUS TRIUMPH.
THE WORLD CHALLENGED.
Competition courted and defied.
SECESSION, REBELLION, COMPROMISE AND CONCILIATION ALL COMBINED.
NO COMPARISON TO BARNUM'S ATTRACTIONS.
One more week and the last of
The elegant and chaste domestic Drama,
THE WOMAN IN WHITE,
Which, though received with unbounded enthusiasm, must be withdrawn to give place to
OTHER DRAMATIC NOVELTIES.
Last week, also, of
THE TWO LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
THE TWO LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
THE TWO LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
As they leave for Philadelphia on Monday, the 11th.
Last week, too, of
THE ALBINO FAMILY,
THE ALBINO FAMILY,
THE ALBINO FAMILY,
Consisting of a Husband, Wife and Child, all with pure white skin, white silken hair and pink eyes.
Who will fail to see these three novelties this week, for the last time! when either of them alone is worth the price of admission to all; and when, in addition to, is to be seen the Performing Bears; Grizzly Bears, the great mammoth bear Samson, the great living Black Sea Lion, What Is It? the big Snakes, grand Aquaria, Happy Family, and the whole host of other Wonders and Curiosities, which are nowhere to be found but at Barnum's Museum.
Admission only 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.
Parquette 15 cents extra. Children under ten, 10 cents extra.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS,
Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway, above Grand street.
Fifth year of this excellent troupe.
MONDAY, March 4, and every night during the week,
JERRY, NEIL and DAN BRYANT,
the popular Comedians, in their laughable acts.
First appearance of the African wonder,
JAPANESE TOMMY; OR, WHAT IS IT?
Rare-high, Dixie, Mississippi Fling, Jack Cade.
Jack Cade.......Dan Bryant | Lord Say.......Jerry Bryant.
Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; Curtain rises at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The Academy transformed into a Psychomanteum.
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
Great Wizard of the North,
Has the honor to announce that he has secured the Brooklyn Academy of Music for a series of
THREE GRAND REPRESENTATIONS;
OR
SEANCES MAGIQUES,
The first of which will take place on Wednesday, March 6; the second and third on the two following days.
PROFESSOR ANDERSON
Will present the whole of his celebrated entertainment,
A NIGHT IN WONDER WORLD,
On a scale of magnificence never attempted by him since his season at Tripler Hall in 1850. In the course of each evening he will fully illustrate
Natural Magic, as elaborated from Physical Science, and bring into play the whole of the
ARCANA OF ILLUSION.
The prices will be—Parquet, Dress Circle and Balcony 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra.
The sale of reserved seats will commence to-morrow (Monday) morning.

THE GAIETIES. THE GAIETIES
THE GAIETIES, THE GAIETIES,
THE GAIETIES, THE GAIETIES,
THE GAIETIES,
GAIETIES,
GAIETIES,
The GAIETIES Concert Room is at 616 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets, two doors below Laura Keene's theatre.
THE CONCERT ROOM OF AMERICA.
THE PARLOR BOUDOIR FOR GENTLEMEN.
We have no opposition. Other concert rooms may
FIGHT AND QUARREL,
FIGHT AND QUARREL,
but the Gaieties Concert Room is all right. No danger as long as the public patronise us in the manner they do.
CROWDED HOUSES
nightly attest the popularity of this favorite Concert Room.
REMEMBER, WE ADMIT
NO BOYS, NO BOYS,
NO BOYS, NO BOYS,
NO BOYS, NO BOYS,
NO BOYS, NO BOYS,
NO BOYS, NO BOYS,
NO BOYS, NO BOYS,
ON ANY PRETENCE WHATEVER.
THE GAIETIES has been in successful operation in that locality for over a year, and is constantly increasing in public favor.
THE GAIETIES has never been necessitated to reduce the salaries of persons engaged. The proprietor considers this fact conclusive evidence of the success of the establishment, and an undeniable proof of his ability to cater for the amusement of the public.
THE GAIETIES is the quietest and most select Concert Room in the city. Cause—The total exclusion of boys. No whistling, yelling, stamping, or uproarious demonstrations of any kind are allowed; consequently gentlemen can pass a few hours in a rational, agreeable manner.
THE GAIETIES can boast of having now engaged the acknowledged best talent to be found in the Concert business.
THE GAIETIES is an institution which everybody must visit. To visit New York and return home without having been there would expose a man to the ridicule of his neighbors.
THE GAIETIES is known everywhere. The Japanese Ambassadors have talked more about the Gaieties since their return home than they have about anything else.
THE GAIETIES is the first place every stranger visiting New York goes to.
THE GAIETIES is the last place everybody visiting New York goes to.
THE GAIETIES is the only place where visitors to New York can go to, to be amused and experience quiet and comfort at the same time.
THE GAIETIES can boast of having the best lady vocalist in the concert business, in the person of Miss Cecilia Morley.
THE GAIETIES has the reputation of being the most reliable place in the country for the prompt payment of salaries—consequently, the first choice of performers can always be had.
THE GAIETIES can boast of having the best Irish comic singer of the age, in the person of Edward Berry, he has had that reputation for years, and his title to it is still undisputed.
THE GAIETIES is open every night at seven o'clock, and remains open till twelve, during which time a first class varied and original entertainment is presented.
THE GAIETIES can boast of having the very best delineator of Ethiopian eccentricities in the world, in the person of Mr. W. M. Bell.
THE GAIETIES is furnished with cushioned sofa seats, which enables gentlemen to feel as much ease and comfort as when seated in their own parlors.
THE GAIETIES can boast of having the most celebrated banjo player in the world, in the person of the original Picayune Butler.
THE GAIETIES gives, every night a first rate entertainment, comprising every description of amusement, comic and sentimental singing, duets, dancing, burlesques, Negro minstrelsy, feats of strength, balancing, juggling, &c., &c., and all for the low charge of 12 cents.
THE GAIETIES can boast of having some of the best and most fascinating danseuses on the stage.
THE GAIETIES has now, always has had, and always will have, the
PRETTIEST
PRETTIEST
PRETTIEST
PRETTIEST
PRETTIEST
PRETTIEST
PRETTIEST
PRETTIEST
PRETTIEST
PRETTIEST
AND MOST
AGREEABLE YOUNG LADIES
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AGREEABLE YOUNG LADIES
AGREEABLE YOUNG LADIES
AGREEABLE YOUNG LADIES
AGREEABLE YOUNG LADIES
that can be found, to wait on visitors and furnish them with refreshments.

RETURNED.
PAGE'S "VENUS."
This great Picture is attracting immense attention, and has been seen by upwards of
FORTY THOUSAND
persons in New York alone.
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS,
No. 643 Broadway.
Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL.
SKATING, SKATING, SKATING,
TAUGHT IN SIX LESSONS.
The hall will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. (Monday and Friday evenings excepted).
The upper saloon reserved exclusively for ladies.
M. HUNT, Professor.

BANJO AND VIOLIN TAUGHT, BY JAMES BUCKLEY, of Buckley's Serenaders. Terms 50 cents per lesson, or twelve lessons for $5, in advance. Banjo taught by note or ear; the pupil guaranteed to know the notes in one hour's lesson, or money returned. Apply at 34 White street, N. Y.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

to permit the owners of the steamboat John C. Fremont to change the name of the same to that of Horizon.

THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

THE CABINET OF MR. LINCOLN COMPLETED.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1861.

The Cabinet vexation has at last come to an end, to the great relief of all concerned. This morning Mr. Cameron got over his squeamishness, and signified his readiness to serve, when it at once became settled that Seward, Bates, Smith, Chase, Cameron, Blair and Welles would constitute the *personnel* of the Cabinet. A definite assignment of departments to the last two was postponed, owing to the absence of Mr. Welles. His arrival this evening, by special train from Baltimore, in company with George Bliss, Jr., of New York; E. S. Cleveland, of Connecticut; and C. M. R. Paulison, of New Jersey, and the irrepressible W. S. Wood, enabled the President elect to close up matters.

The Cabinet now stands, definitely and positively, as follows:—

Secretary of State........Wm. H. Seward, of New York.
Secretary of the Treasury..Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio.
Secretary of the Interior..Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana.
Secretary of War.........Simon Cameron, of Pa.
Secretary of the Navy....Montgomery Blair, of Md.
Postmaster General......Gideon Welles, of Conn.
Attorney General........Edward Bates, of Missouri.

Thus the Cabinet squabble, unparalleled in intensity in the annals of the country, is terminated. The leaders of all factions and parties that directly and indirectly engaged in the struggle are all taking a deep breath.

Few, however, believe that the completion of the Cabinet will be the last of the troubles in connection with it. The almost universal impression is that its efficiency will be paralyzed by an internal contention, expected to break out as soon as executive acts, bearing upon the secession question, will be required, and the distribution of the spoils among the factions represented by the members commenced.

The composition of the Cabinet virtually leaves the South without *representation*. Mr. Blair's well-known radicalism and coercive propensities will render him more obnoxious to the border States than a Northerner. The fight between Blair and Winter Davis was very close and hotly contested, but a *coup de main* was achieved to-day in favor of Blair by the arrival of a delegation of about forty Marylanders, including all the republican electors of the State. The delegation waited on Mr. Lincoln, and a formidable and formal declaration was made that Blair, and not Davis, was the true representative republican of the State. The representations made to Mr. Lincoln about Davis, through the chairman of the delegation, Mr. Corkran, were to the effect that if Mr. Davis should be selected as a Cabinet councillor, it would revive the spirit of "plug uglyism" in Baltimore, and destroy forever the republican movement in the State. Mr. Lincoln on this stamped his foot and declared that his mind was now made up, and that he would not be further influenced by the people who were endeavoring to force Davis into his Cabinet. But Winter Davis has a strong position in Mr. Lincoln's regard, nevertheless, and will doubtless be offered some honorable place.

The conservative element was fully aroused, and made a last desperate effort to-day against the appointment of Gov. Chase to a place in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, but without success. The border State men, South and North made a powerful appeal to President Lincoln not to appoint him. Chase's views, they say, upon the subject of slavery, are as radical as Sumner's, and the Southern States will regard his appointment as a declaration of war. Several conservative Virginians called upon President Lincoln to-day and appealed to him not to appoint Chase. Already, they informed him, the border slave States were undecided as to what course they would pursue. If they could be assured that his Cabinet would be conservative, it would aid them in making a stand against the secessionists; but if not, then the border slave States would be united, and would join the cotton States in less than sixty days. President Lincoln appeared fully impressed with the importance of the suggestions, but gave them no intimation as to the course he intended to pursue.

The New York free traders, headed by George Opdyke, are in high glee over the success of Chase, for whom they labored so faithfully all winter. They consider themselves fully consoled for the passage of the Tariff bill. A clash of the free trade and protective interests in the Cabinet is sure to come in due season.

I have it from good authority that both Gilmer and Etheridge could have gone into the Cabinet had they not required positive assurances as to the policy of the administration in reference to Southern matters. These they demanded in order not to run the risk of an early resignation, but could not obtain them.

During the entire contest for the Cabinet, Mr. Lincoln showed much more coolness and discretion than those that endeavored to influence his action, yet the result shows that their demonstrations were, after all, not without effect.

Col. Ward Hill Lamon, of Illinois, has been offered the position of Private Secretary to the President elect, and is urged to accept it by nearly all of Mr. Lincoln's friends. His eminent qualification for that important position, and his warm attachment to Mr. Lincoln, render his acceptance especially desirable to them. Should he decline, he will undoubtedly be made Secretary to a first class foreign mission.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1861.

Mr. Lincoln is a Gibraltar, and the terrific waves of politicians cannot move him. The Cabinet originally published in the HERALD, and repeated yesterday and to-day, is the Cabinet of Abraham Lincoln. Every effort has been made by opposing interests to throw Blair and Chase and Cameron out, but to-day has settled the matter. Those gentlemen have accepted the places assigned to them.

The Interior Department was offered to Mr. Cameron, but he declined it. The War Department was then offered him, which, after consultation with his friends, he decided to accept. Mr. Cameron has been severely and unjustly pursued, and Mr. Lincoln is highly complimented for resisting all opposition and retaining Mr. Cameron in his Cabinet.

Mr. Chase was also hotly pursued, but Mr. Lincoln has resisted his opponents, and made a Cabinet for himself.

This evening Mr. Lincoln dined with the Bremen Minister. Between nine and ten in the evening Mrs. Lincoln received a few of her friends, but the crowd was so great that it was impossible to open the Presidential reception rooms to all who paid their respects.

MR. LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The inaugural will receive the finishing touches this evening and to-morrow morning, and will be in type early on Monday morning. It will be brief, but to the point, and not quite fill one and a half columns of the HERALD.

Its general tone will be conciliatory, but, as announced three days since, the right and duty of the government to enforce the federal laws will be asserted, and nothing in the way of concessions vouchsafed, beyond an endorsement of the proposed call of a national convention.

The attitude of Mr. Seward in the Senate, in reference to Mr. Corwin's amendment, was assumed in accordance with this.

The spectacle of notable political leaders, and rival aspirants to the Presidency, endeavoring, during the last few days, to impress the republican President with their views on the Southern question, was strange enough, but it is certain that their suggestions will not be engrafted upon the inaugural.

The town is filled with rumors about the character of the inaugural. Old Abe is getting his courage up, and begins to show some of the Jacksonian grit which has been ascribed to him, and his inaugural will indicate a policy, firm and yet conciliatory, that may command the attention of the entire country, and, if not altogether too late, interpose an obstacle to the further spread of the secession sentiment. Virginia is now the prize. Will he lose it?

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1861.

Mr. Lincoln has concluded his message, and will express himself in most positive language. He believes it to be the duty of the authorities to possess and hold the forts, navy yards and arsenals, belonging to the United States, and will so express himself in his message.

THE NEW YORK APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1861.

While the contest rages over the Cabinet offices, the lieutenants are busy in securing their plunder. George Opdyke has the New York Collectorship if he wishes it. If not, Hiram Barney will be the successful man. The candidates are numerous and hopeful, but the above are the only names that are prominent.

THE OHIO UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1861.

The Ohio politicians are already busying themselves with the successor to Governor Chase's place in the Senate. Governor Dennison, and John Sherman, and D. K. Carter, all of whom are now here, are the leading aspirants. Dennison is said to have the best opening.

THE COERCIVE POLICY OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1861.

There appears to be little faith, in Presidential circles, that the Southern difficulties can be satisfactorily adjusted. The probability of keeping the border slave States within the Union is thought to be slight, in the face of the impossibility of acceding to their demands.

I reiterate my assertion, that the general conviction of Mr. Lincoln's habitual Illinois advisers is, that attempts to re-inforce Fort Sumter will be made, and orders to have the revenues collected by the Gulf squadron issued, early after the inauguration.

PROGRAMME OF THE INAUGURATION.

THE INAUGURATION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN AS SIXTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1861.

The following is the programme of proceedings on Monday, the 4th March next, for the inauguration of President Lincoln, as arranged under the supervision of the Chief Marshal, Colonel B. B. French:—

THE ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Aids. MARSHAL-IN-CHIEF. Aids.

The Military escort, the Commander of which will issue his orders of detail, informing the officers of the district and visiting corps at what place and hour he will form his line, and to whom they must report.

A National Flag, with appropriate emblems.

The President of the United States, with the President elect and suite, with marshals on their left and the Marshal of the United States for the District of Columbia (Colonel William Selden) and his deputies on their right.

The Committee of Arrangements of the Senate.

Ex-Presidents of the United States.

The Republican Association.

The Judiciary.

The Clergy.

Foreign Ministers.

The Corps Diplomatique.

Members Elect, Members and ex-Members of Congress, and ex-Members of the Cabinet.

The Peace Congress.

Heads of Bureaus.

Governors and ex-Governors of States and Territories, and Members of the Legislatures of the same.

Officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Militia, in full uniform.

Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution, of the War of 1812 and of subsequent periods.

The Corporate Authorities of Washington and Georgetown, Other Political and Military Associations from the District and other parts of the United States.

All Organized Civil Societies.

Professors, Schoolmasters and Students within the District of Columbia; Citizens of the District and of States and Territories.

The various organized bodies of citizens, civil and military, who intend to participate in the ceremonies of the inauguration, will, at their earliest convenience, report to the marshal-in-chief, in what force, and of what description of force they will be composed, and when they will arrive here, that the marshal-in-chief may assign them proper positions where they can form, preparatory to taking position in the column of march.

The procession will be formed in front of the City Hall, and in the streets adjacent thereto, at nine o'clock, A. M., of the 4th of March next.

At eleven o'clock A. M. the procession will move from the parade ground, by Louisiana avenue to Pennsylvania avenue, ...

...

form, beautifully carpeted, extends around the entire room, with comfortable seats for ladies and lookers on. The room is magnificently lighted with five elegant chandeliers, of one hundred burners each, valued at $5,600. The sides are lighted by large bracket clusters, giving a beautiful effect. The supper is also admirably arranged, the whole side next to the ball room being removed in a single minute at a given signal. Great precautions have also been taken in case of accident, doors being arranged in the sides so that if necessary the whole crowd can instantly find egress. The celebrated caterer, Gautier, furnishes the supper. His bill will be over four thousand dollars for this item alone. The wines and liquors will be of the choicest kind, as will be everything connected with the ball.

The entrance is through the centre of the City Hall, a covered way extending to the curb.

The Reception Committee comprise some of our most eminent citizens.

It promises to be the most magnificent ball ever given here in all its arrangements. The cost will be nearly seventeen thousand dollars.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINA.

APPREHENDED OUTBREAK AT NORFOLK—SECESSIONISTS PROSCRIBED.

NORFOLK, March 2, 1861.

A number of the members of the volunteer companies was detailed last night for the purpose of patrolling the city. It appears that information reached the Mayor of Petersburg to the effect that an outbreak would soon follow the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, and I understand that a police officer arrived in this city yesterday as a special messenger to Mayor Lamb, bearing the above information.

The city will doubtless be under the charge of our volunteers for some time to come, but more is feared from the white abolitionists than the blacks. We are prepared, however, for any emergency that may arise.

A great many discharges have within the past few days taken place at the Gosport Navy Yard, and all who are known to favor secession are stricken from the roll. Many of our laboring men are now without employment and our citizens are becoming very indignant, as Northern men are immediately appointed to fill the places of our own mechanics and laborers.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Va., March 2, 1861.

The Virginia State Convention reassembled to-day.

Mr. Goode, of Mecklenburg, finished his secession speech.

Mr. Goode, of Bedford, offered the following:—

Whereas, the powers delegated by Virginia to the federal government have been perverted to her injury; and whereas her moderate and reasonable demand—the Crittenden proposition, with essential modifications, presented by the General Assembly as a final effort to restore the integrity of the Union—has been deliberately rejected by the Northern States of the confederacy; therefore

Resolved, That every consideration of duty, interest, honor and patriotism requires that an ordinance shall be adopted by this Convention, and submitted to the people, by which Virginia may resume all the powers she delegated to the federal government, and declare her connection with the government dissolved.

...

States Branch Mint at Dahlonega now holds that property, together with $20 000 in gold coin, therein contained, for the State of Georgia, under a written order from Governor Brown.

Names of Army, Naval and Civil Officers who Have Resigned, &c., &c., &c.

RESIGNATIONS IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SINCE NOVEMBER 6, 1860.

RESIGNATIONS IN THE CABINET.

Name.	State.	Office.	Date.
Howell Cobb	Ga.	Sec. of Treasury.	Dec. 9, '60.
Lewis Cass	Mich.	Sec. of State.	Dec. 14, '60.
Wm. Trescott	S. C.	A. Sec. of State.	Dec. —, '60.
John B. Floyd	Va.	Sec. of War.	Jan. —, '61.
Ja's Thompson	Miss.	Sec. of Interior.	Jan. 11, '61.
P. F. Thomas	Md.	Sec. of Treasury.	Jan. —, '61.
Philip Clayton	Ga.	A. Sec. of Trea'y.	Jan. —, '61.

RESIGNATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Name.	State.
Jas. H. Hammond	South Carolina.
James Chesnut, Jr.	South Carolina.
A. G. Brown	Mississippi.
Jefferson Davis	Mississippi.
C. C. Clay, Jr.	Alabama.
B. Fitzpatrick	Alabama.
Alfred Iverson	Georgia.
Robert Toombs	Georgia.
David L. Yulee	Florida.
Stephen R. Mallory	Florida.
John Slidell	Louisiana.
Judah P. Benjamin	Louisiana.

RESIGNATIONS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Name.	State.
John McQueen	South Carolina.
W. P. Miles	South Carolina.
Lawrence M. Keitt	South Carolina.
M. L. Bonham	South Carolina.
J. D. Ashmore	South Carolina.
Wm. W. Boyce	South Carolina.
Lucius Q. C. Lamar	Mississippi.
Reuben Davis	Mississippi.
William Barksdale	Mississippi.
Otho R. Singleton	Mississippi.
John J. McRae	Mississippi.
James A. Stallworth	Alabama.
James L. Pugh	Alabama.
David Clopton	Alabama.
Sydenham Moore	Alabama.
Geo. S. Houston	Alabama.
W. R. W. Cobb	Alabama.
J. L. M. Curry	Alabama.
Peter E. Love	Georgia.
Martin J. Crawford	Georgia.
Thomas Hardeman, Jr.	Georgia.
Lucius J. Gartrell	Georgia.
John W. Underwood	Georgia.
James Jackson	Georgia.
Joshua Hill	Georgia.
John J. Jones	Georgia.
George S. Hawkins	Florida.
Miles Taylor	Louisiana.
Thos. G. Davidson	Louisiana.
John M. Landrum	Louisiana.

MISCELLANEOUS RESIGNATIONS.

United States Judge T. H. McCaleb, of Louisiana.
Judge Magrath, U. S. District Court of South Carolina.
Judge Gholson, U. S. Court of Jackson, Mississippi.
Judge Jones, Southern District of Alabama.
Judge J. A. Campbell, U. S. District Judge of Alabama.
E. E. Blackburn, U. S. Marshal Northern dist. of Florida.
F. J. Lovejoy, U. S. District Attorney for Mississippi.
John Boston, Collector of the Port of Savannah.
Benjamin Stiles, Surveyor of Brunswick, Georgia.

RESIGNATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

Name.	State.	Regiment.
B. Maj. Gen. D. E. Twiggs	Georgia.	
Bt. Brig. Gen. A. S. Johnson	La.	
Col. Henry Wilson	La.	7th regt. infantry.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNION SAFE!

NOBLE EXAMPLE OF OLD ABE!

MR. LINCOLN
GOING THROUGH
A
COURSE OF SPROUTS!

MAGICAL EFFECTS
OF
A YOUNG LADY'S REMARK.

BEARDS AND WHISKERS
ON THE RISE
AND
BEAUTY IN THE ASCENDANT.

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IS
...
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
No. 24 William street, corner of Exchange place, New York.